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NO. 30.

Maine Farmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Chinese Husbandry and its Lessons. In no nation is there such honors paid to agriplowing a field near Pekin every spring, in the presence of the high officers of Court and State, to the same ceremony, on the same day, in their can be adopted by our farmers. respective jurisdictions.

rice, cotton, mulberry, and other plants grown France the majority of farms do not average more for their fibres, sugar cane, millet, tobacco, bamboo, and most kinds of fruits common in our own to seventy-five acres would be called a small farm. country. In the culture and management of And we believe there is more profit in working a these crops, as well as in their farm economy and practices, there are many lessons from which our ant upon it, than in carrying on a farm of three farmers can derive great benefit. A brief notice hundred acres. Eventually, all our farms will be of some of their operations will suggest these les-

tain as large a supply of food for man, as is possible, in the simplest manner, and from the smallest space. To do this, so as to support the imods of saving fertilizing material to apply to the land is cultivated solely for the purpose of pro-viding forage for their animals, as they are fed upon the refuse of their fields and gardens, or left

send men enough to war to pur down every lion, whip England and France, pay all our taxes, and leave everybody rich!

3. In the application of manure and irrigation, renovate them than would repay their owners,) be our crops, and the more sure our success. or the slopes of hills and woodlands, left on purpose for fuel, the growth of timber, or the pasturage of cattle. The results of this labor, upon comparative easy circumstances of all who will willingly work at their calling. From these, we learn its adaptation and general success.

The implements of husbandry in use by the Chinese are few in number, and of the rudest the soil, are seen in the dense population, and the

sort. The plow, harrow and hoe, all made of wood, comprise their stock of farm utensils, with perhaps the exception of a rough cart for the purpose of hauling their produce.

The saving and application of manure, are. with the Chinese, matters of the greatest importance. Every available method is resorted to, to secure fertilizers, both animal and vegetable, and two causes: one is because it is necessary to keep the soil replenished from the constant demandanade upon it to furnish the soil replenished from the constant demands of the two branches, cutting well into the sapmade upon it to furnish food for the inhabitants, wood in performing the operation. This done, the other is, that there are so many people to bring the limbs together and fasten them by collect and apply to the soil the fertilizers thus strings of bass matting; confining them by stakes obtained. Williams, in his work on China, en- so that they cannot be moved by the wind and titled "The Middle Kingdom," speaks as follows torn apart. Put on a good coating of grafting of the methods for saving manure:

laid over the fields. This alluvial is much prized by florists, as furnishing a strong soil for their plants. Old plaster is carefully collected when houses are pulled down; for the mortar, being chiefly obtained from marine shells, contains more fertilizing matter than that from stone lime. The droppings from styes, kennels, barnyards, and heneries are thrown into the common stock and mixed with earth and vegetables to form compost heaps. The scavengers, who collect their loads in towns and cities, carry them through the streets early in the morning in buckets and bas-kets and sell them to their customers, or else mix the muck with earth and form the compost into cakes to be dried for exportation further into the country. These manure cakes are sometimes brought to China even from Siam, and form a common article of internal freight. The mash of beans, groundnuts, and other oleiferous seeds, after expressing the oil in the mills, are purchased as manure, and, like the earth cakes, form an

composts and vegetable fertilizers upon the soil, If two plants are not easily brought side by side and plow or hoe them into the ground; but ani- for the purpose, scions or slips may be cut from mal manure is usually made liquid and ladled di- one, carried to the other, with the lower end in rectly upon the growing plants. The soil is gen- serted in a vial of water, and the upper end inarcherally allowed to lie fallow during the winter, ed as shown in the engraving. The water proexcept in the Southern Provinces, where the fields vides a supply of moisture for the scion similar to near towns are made to furnish two crops annu- what the roots of the growing plant would do, ally. The soil is completely pulverized, and the furnishing it with nourishment until the process mixing of soils of opposite character, is well un- of grafting is complete. derstood and thoroughly practiced. Attention is In Fig. 2, is shown a plan which nurserymen given to the matter of exposing new surfaces to sometimes make use of in the work of inarching. the air during every operation of working the soil No. 1, in the cut, is a tree or shrub of some which is of itself a great fertilizer. Irrigation is choice kind. By its side are planted or placed one of the institutions of Chinese agriculture. in pots, a number of trees of the same species, Concerning this branch of their husbandry, we but of an inferior variety. The ends of the again quote from Williams:

"If the soil is alluvial, as along the banks of the Pei-ho, wells are dug in the fields into which the water percolates, thence to be raised by sweeps. Fields situated within the reach of tidewater are flooded at will by means of sluices; or, gether. if the elevation is beyond it, rude chain-pumps are placed on the banks, and the water rais men working the axle like a treadmill. In this manner large tracts of land are rendered more fertile, and crops raised at times when they would not naturally mature. In parts that are suscep-tible of easy terracing, reservoirs for receiving the

buckets to fertilize the growing plants. Cesspools for retaining the drainings of yards and pens are placed near houses and their contents sold to the

In cultivating rice, their chief crop, the Chinese first soak the seed in liquid manure, and then sow thickly in beds of rich muck where it soon sprouts. After the shoots have attained the heighth of six or eight inches they are taken up for transplanting. "It seems," says Williams in speaking of this crop, "more like the operations culture as in China; and the ceremony—which of magic than of agriculture to see such a bardates from very ancient times—of the Emperor's ren, oozy marsh transformed in four or five days

is now religiously adhered to. The Provincial may not be generally applicable to our own coun-Governors also imitate his example by attending try, yet we learn therefrom several lessons which

1. The economy of small farms. The term The chief agricultural productions of China are small forms may need some qualification. In sons of improvement.

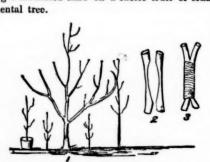
The great aim of Chinese husbandry, is to ob-

mense population of the empire, every available soil,—a lesson of the greatest importance, and inch of ground is under culture, and the land is one which we could use to good advantage. subdivided into small plats, so it is frequently the Were the same economy in saving manure praccase that the work of one laborer is confined to ticed here as is common in China, we could supthe culture of a patch not much larger than the space covered by the hut in which he lives. No send men enough to war to put down every rebel-

to browse upon the untilled hillsides in summer; another lesson is taught us. There is no doubt while in winter they are fed upon leaves, grass, but what manure in a liquid form is the best food stubble, and twigs collected and laid by for the for plants which can be applied. It comes in dipurpose. The principal animals employed in the rect contact with the rootlets, and in a form readagriculture, are buffaloes, oxen and asses. Those ily to be available for their growth. The more lands which are untilled, are marshes, bogs, or liquid manure we use, and the more irrigation is wastes, (which would require a larger outlay to practiced—where practicable—the greater will

some instances, yet it is not of general application. Illustrations of the practice are often observed in forests, where trees which have been swaved to and fro by the winds have had their

The process of inarching is as follows: pare off the bark wax, and if the branches are shaded for a few "The sides of streams and fields, highways and week, it will be all the better for them. Generbyways, as well as the houses and streets, are provided with conveniences for collecting and depositing night soil, and its transportation furnishes employment to great numbers. Huge carthern jars and brick reservoirs are sunk at just below the junction, and the grafted portion convenient places for the use of passing travelers, and buckets are placed in the streets. Children and others collect refuse vegetables and dung in the streets and lanes, sweep the streets, and bring together ashes, old mortar, hair, feathers, horns, bones, and butchers' offal, which they sell to the gradueers near by. The sewers of the streets are gardeners near by. The sewers of the streets are opened from time to time, and the muck carried away in boats. At low tides, or when the summer heat reduces the water, the silt of creeks and set at the distance apart desired for the gate. ponde is scraped up from their bared banks and laid over the fields. This alluvial is much prized the trees as just directed, and when sufficiently



In the application of manure the Chinese put deners sometimes use in propagating the camelia.

branches of the choice sort are transferred to the

## Film on a Horse's eye.

The N. E. Farmer gives the following receipt

for curing a film on the eye of a horse: "Take of white vitrol and rock alum one part, tible of easy terracing, reservoirs for receiving the rain or retaining the surplus of rivulets flowing along the hill-sides are sometimes made high up so that their contents can be distributed adown the slopes; or, what is more common, the rivulet is itself led at will upon the terraces, down which the water flows in refreshing lapse from one to the other until it reaches the fields at the foot, or is exhausted in imparting fertility and beauty to the ground. Tanks are dug in gardens, too, to receive the drainings of sewers and showers, whence the water is raised by well-sweeps or

perhaps the Monday after the Fourth; but this year, owing to the lateness of the haying season occasioned by the drouth, the work will not be commenced until quite late; possibly not till the month. Green is not till the middle of the month. Grass is now growing fast, and there will be an average yield, notwith-standing the drouth in the early part of the season; it would therefore be injudicious to cut grass when it is growing every day as fast as it is grass when it is growing every day as fast as it is now. Hoeing will this year run into the time usually devoted to haying, and haying will we fear, find much of the hoeing undone. But the work of hoeing should not be neglected; let force enough be put on to have the work accomplished before haying begins.

To make up for the shortness of the hay crop, as field crop, "you refer to the Parship Asterias."

but brown it: so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers who relied upon herb tea instead of 'potecary medicine,' gathered their herbs when in blossom and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of Belfast, 1862. making good hav. Cut in the blossom, and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds.
If the plant is cut earlier the sugar is not there;

## Communications.

Practical Entomology--No. 7.

BY GEO. E. BRACKETT. The general decaying of the apple orchards of bark worn off, and finally become united at the place of contact.

Maine is becoming a subject of serious moment, for if the evil increases in the ratio it has for the last five years, we shall be almost entirely without orchards before another decade. Like all other questions there are several reasons assigned as the cause of this decay, but the principal and most general one seems to be that it was produced by the climate, particularly the cold weather of our late winters. Now I am one of those who are not willing to concede the whole cause of this decay to the agency of the weather or cold. Its my opinion that over two-thirds of the decay and disease of our apple orchards is caused by insects. I have seen many cases of decay and injury caused by the cold, but I have observed a greater number the work of insects, and I have seen wheat, one to barley, eleven to oats, two to buckwheat, one to peas, one to millett. Planted six not a few cases where disease and death was caused in part by the cold, but was superinduced by the ravages of insects, which by preying upon them had so weakened the trees that they were estitute of the necessary stamina to withstand the extremes of temperature.

There are various insects that prey on the ap-

that are more prominent from the greater de-struction they cause. Undoubtedly the most injurious of these insects is the Saperda Bivitata, a borer which, from its great number and destructive habits, has received the popular title of the borer. So much has been written and said about them that it is unnecessary to give a description, yet, however familiar we are with them in their larva state, the number of persons who have ever seen the perfect insect or beetle, are comparative-ly rare. These borers work almost wholly at the llar or bottom of the trunk of the tree, very rarely extending above three feet from the roots, and as they continue in the larva state, for at least three summers, they commit great ravages, and strong lived is that small tree that can withstand two such enemies eating from its sap-wood into its very heart. Of the various remedies suggested for its destruction and prevention, I need not speak, for he who reads may see, but I do know that it is easy to destroy them and prevent the summer with a wire and a sharp knife is all

them. Many of them are just passing into chrys-olids, from which the moth or perfect insect will emerge in a few days, and lay its eggs on the

make it their home in the apple tree, particularly in the branches. One of these which I have
lately been noticing, and which is quite numerous here, I will give a description of. I can see

Part Form Milk, I get again precisely the
sume specific gravity which the new milk originally indicated, namely, 1.032."

Part Form Setting Milk. In connection with length; they are flesh white, and the head is of pan threw up the largest quantity of cream, much wider than the body. From the time the beetle was taken, I suppose the eggs may be deposited some time the last part of June. The insect continues in the grub or larva state for at least two years, for two sizes will be found. Its location was principally in the limbs of the trees, although I occasionally found one somewhat

The Philosophy of Curing Hay.

Haying time is at hand. Formerly, farmers a roundish hole slightly into the wood in which ommenced having about the Fourth of July, or to undergo their last transformation. I have only

before haying begins.

To make up for the shortness of the hay crop, farmers should mow all the swales and runs.

These yield a considerable amount of forage of a coarse sort, but such as stock would eat well with the addition of a small amount of roots. Everything that can go to help winter a stock of cattle should be secured.

As to the proper time for cutting hay and the philosophy of curing it, we have seen nothing more sensible and to the purpose, than the following from the Ohio Farmer: lowing from the Ohio Farmer:

"Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee, the stray beet infested by a minute, black, hopping beetle, popularly called "powder bug," which is about the size of the head of a pin. The apple tree caterpillar has been unusually destructive; the various plant lice are about a remove the stray of the various plant lice are about as numerous as

### For the Maine Farmer What an Aroostook Farmer can do.

MR. EDITORS :- What do you think of Aroos-If the plant is cut earlier the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of "heating in the mow," put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Mr. Epirors:—What do you think of Aroostook for a farming county?"

The soil is very productive, and it would be a desirable place for farmers to locate in, were it not too cold for orchards and cornfields to flourish in."

This is a question I often hear asked, and the reply made, when traveling over other parts of

there is danger of "heating in the mow," put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of hay, out of it; and the addition of showers, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

This method of grafting is often resorted to by gardeners for the purpose of uniting two branches growing on separate roots, and although the system possesses advantages in the mow," put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the goodness. Grass cured with the dedition of showers, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the point when it will answer to put it into the point when it will answer to put it into the point when it will answer to put it into the point when it will answer to put i

Ten acres of woods was cleared for a crop, and house and barn put up the fall previous. His first operation was to plant apple seeds, and procure and set out a few trees, plants, &c. Soon after sent to nurseries in Bangor and Vassalboro', for choice varieties of fruit trees, grape vines, currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes, and flowering shrubs, &c. His trees and plants are now in a highly flourishing condition, giving am-ple proof that they have been well cared for. Trees from seed which he planted, are now six to eight feet high, nearly in a bearing state—have budded some—has also pear, plum and cherry trees in a healthy condition, growing among large stumps, in striking contrast with the ering forest around them. The woods are left to protect his orchard on the north and west side from cold winds, (the position being elevated.)

He has now sixty-five acres of land cleared.

to potatoes, five acres planted and one-half acre sowed to beans, three-quarters of an acre to turnips. In addition to the above, his orchard and garden combined consists of three acres—planted to corn, potatoes, mangold wurtzels, carrots, strawberry vines, and a nice plat of flowers. This shows that two men and two horses can put in over forty acres of seed here among the stumps, clearing and burning one half the los. Now to those who are looking Aroostook-ward, I would say, they need not expect, or all of them to do, as well as friend B., for he had some capital to start with; also a real help mate-a lady

wheat, one to peas, one to millett. Planted six

for order, and a hand ever ready for labor in the house or garden.

If there are those who have the will and energy to make a farm and a pleasant home, here in the wilderness, let them come, bring their choice seeds, plants, trees and flowers along, remembering that their fruit will be doubly prized, their plants will grow more luxuriant, and their gay flowers will look more beautiful here, while surrounded by the dark forest.

who delights in making "the wilderness to bloom

with the rose"-an eye for the beautiful, a mind

## Density of Milk.

The question is sometimes asked, whether rich their ravages. A very little time spent during milk is heavier than poor milk. Some experithe summer with a wire and a sharp knife is all ments made by Prof. Voelcker, and reported to that is needed. In a half day a man could extended to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society in amine the trees in a large orchard.

Perhaps the next insect of account as troubling throw some light on this subject. He stated that Perhaps the next insect or account as troubling apple trees, is the American tent caterpillar or lackey caterpillar, called Olisiocampa Americana.

Every one is familiar with them as caterpillars. They are unusually prevalent this year. I have seen trees entirely stripped bare of their leaves by them. Many of them are just passing into chrystem. Many of them are just passing into chrystem.

twigs for the next year's brood. Caterpillars, making this scale, viz., that the butter in the you remember, produce perfect insects, or when perfect insects, butterflies and moths, while grubs Cream, said Prof. V., "I find by direct determinlike the apple tree borers are, when perfect, beetles; while maggots are flies of various kinds. It varies slightly. It is a little heavier than wall have found as early as June 17th, several co-ter, but lighter than the whey of milk or skim-I have found as early as June 17th, several cocoons containing these chrysolids or pupas.

The next most destructive insect infesting the
apple tree is probably the bark louse, Aspidiotus
Conchiformis. All fruit growers are familiar
with them, as we frequently see twigs, limbs and
even trees entirely covered with these scaly looking, muscle shaped atoms, each one vigorously
pumping out the sap from the bark with its long
needle like sucker or snout.

There are several other kinds of borers that
make it their home in the apple tree, particular-

no account of it in works at my disposal. Harris other matters, Prof. Voelcker paid some attention I believe does not mention it. The perfect insect or beetle is one-quarter of an inch long and about half as wide, body flattish, abdomen wider than the thorax, which is nearly round, antennæ larger than the body; color, a dull greyish brown with a grey shand of dirty white across the middle of the way as more against the middle of the way as the cross band of dirty white across the middle of throw up more cream than others, and keep the the elytea, also on each side of the thorax, and two rows of black dots on the thorax. The pupee erroneous supposition that the access of clear air were found June 3d, and by the 17th they were was injurious; the freer the current of air perfect insects. The larvæ is a white grub much resembling a S. Bivitata, except in size. It measures from one-quarter to one-half an inch in burn) said he had always found that a small depth

Irrigation for Grass Lands.

We are again amid the fervid heats of July, the hottest and oftentimes the dryest month of the year. One now only needs to look over the parched fields, especially in a dry season, to understand the need of irrigation. Even in seasons of average moisture we could use to advantage many times the quantity of water that falls from the clouds. It would always make the hay crop a certainty, and often quadruple the yield of grass in the irrigated fields. It was not strange that the Romans living under the bright skies of Italy, early found the advantage of damming them at pleasure upon the meadows below. It would seem from the account of Virgil, that whole districts were famous for the crops procured mainly.

The great objection to surface-manuring is found the surface of the carty of the great objection to surface-manuring is circle of my acquaintance. We have long ago learned that masses of rich, nitrogenous manures are not what piants require about their roots, but that manures are applied much more successfully (and less injuriously) by top-dressing, either in solid or liquid form. Nature never manures her plants with crude masses of concentrated fertilizing substances, but imparts her stimulating and mineral food in a state of the most minute division—almost infinitesimal—chiefly from the surface of the carth. No wonder so many fruit trees have been killed, so many grape vines destroyed or rendered barren by excess of wood, in consequence of the heavy manuring at the roots so universally recommended by writers on gardening and horticulture.

The great objection to surface-manuring is seem from the account of Virgil, that whole dis-tricts were famous for the crops procured mainly by this method. Irrigation must have been an art well understood long before the Christian era. art well understood long before the Christian era. Is it not strange that in a climate quite as much subject to drouth as that of Italy, irrigation should be almost unknown among us? With a climate that demands it, and with unrivaled facilities for its practice, in most of the northern States, not one farmer in a thousand has availed himself of the treatment of the surface of the earth. But this less has been shown, by sound reasoning and by facts deduced from practical experience, to be much less than is commonly apprehended; while the benefits arising from surface-manuring, in other respects, more than counterbalance any possible loss of ammonia from this practice. himself of the treasures of water within his reach. Nothing could better show the neglect of agriculture among us as an art than this fact. Few people are more ingenious than ours, or more er, decomposition no longer goes on so rapidly as quick to take advantage of the facilities which Nature offers to save labor and to create wealth.
We abound in all useful inventions and laborwe abound in all useful inventions and labor-saving machines. We dam the streams to turn innumerable wheels for manufacturing purposes; to make fish ponds, and adorn our ornamental.

Nor are these soluble and valuable substances innumerable wheels for manufacturing purposes; to make fish ponds, and adorn our ornamental grounds; to make model lakes and raise our annual crop of ice, for the delight of Europe and the substances lost to plants by being carried into the soil before they are needed by growing plants. It has been conclusively shown by eminent scientific authorithe Indies. But how rarely is a stream turned from its course to fertilize the land and increase our harvests.

conclusively shown by eminent scientific authorities that any good soil, containing a fair proportion of clay and carbon, is capable of taking up

the grass to the matter deposited. No doubt street befuse, such as the rain washes into the meadow, is an excellent fertilizer, but the rain itself contributes to the result. Far beyond the line of deposit, you see the effects of the water.

Just how the water operates to fertilize the soil we may not be able to state. Of the fact there can be no doubt. We see the power of water to make crops in every drouth that comes. There are fields of light gravelly soil, whose crops of grass are nearly doubled in wet seasons. It is pretty safe to infer that water makes the difference. Water is a powerful solvent, and helps the decomposition, not only of vegetable fiber in the soil, but of its mineral constituents. You can not wash a stone so clean that water will not act upon its surface, and after a few hours wash away something more from it. It is probable that the water is all the while preparing plant food from the soil where it is present, and of course the more of it we pass through the soil, the more nourishment the roots of plants are enabled to take up.

We have recently examined two small valleys.

The matter and after a few hours wash a stone so clean that water will not act upon its surface, and after a few hours wash a way something more from it. It is probable that the water is all the while preparing plant food from the soil where it is present, and of course the more of it we pass through the soil, the more nourishment the roots of plants are enabled to take up.

We have recently examined two small valleys.

we have recently examined two small valleys, flowed for skating during the winter, and drawn off in early Spring. In both you can detect the water line in winter by the greater luxuriance of the grass. Both streams that fed these ponds are sition assumed in the last sentence, which I have sentence, and never carry with grass, so that they are turbid even in rains. water is drawn off in the spring, and it is nearly certain that the beneficial effect is mainly owing to the presence of water in the winter season. If the water helps the grass crop under these unfavorable circumstances, it must help it much more when it bears a rich deposit, and is applied at

we have in this State two examples at least, of the successful application of irrigation to farms—that of A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben Co., and L. D. Clift, of Putnam County; accounts of which were published in the Agricultural Transactions for 1855. In both these cases, the method is simple and the expense not beyond the means of most thriving farmers who have streams convenient for this purpose. In both, the results are all that could have been anticipated. The method is to dam the stream at a Monthly. pated. The method is to dam the stream at a point above the lands to be watered, and to turn it on at pleasure, by means of a gate and chan-nels of distribution. These main channels are furnished with side conduits which are merely most universally regarded with disgust and abwater is turned on these channels overflow, and

the water is distributed over many acres. and it is this feature probably that will be looked insects. But the most extraordinary fact in the upon with more hesitation than any others. natural history of this insect, is the remarkable The water freezes sometimes as it flows, making a broad field of ice a foot or more in thickness, where it remains until dissolved by the suns of spring. It is probable that the ice affects the tainty for about twenty-four hours, and they are spreads it over the land as a top dressing. Be-sides the sediment which is carried in the water, tainty that this great expenditure will not be

Mr. Dickinson makes great account of increasing the natural deposit of sediment by artificial ing the natural deposit of sediment by artificial means. He plows and harrows land that is to be overflowed, and stirs up the soil after it is under water to make it very muddy. Even the subsoil that is thus spread over grass land is found to be an excellent fertilizer. His grass crops are enormous, and the best possible commentary upon his method of irrigation.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, thus urges farmers to cultivate roots:—"A few acres of roots for home consumption should be raised on every farm. In behalf of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, I plead earnestly for roots. Fed as cattle are in winter, with hay and straw only, who, I ask, would not call it dry fodder? A peach of turning beets, or carrots fed to each

artificial watering than these. In many cases a few days' labor by the ordinary working force of the farm would make a pond and the necessary channels for watering a few acres. The work once begun would demonstrate its economy and lead to the watering of all the available portions of the farm. Lands that are now an encumbrance, hardly paying taxes, might be brought attention of our readers to this very important topic at this season, when the soythe sweeps so many acres prolific in five-finger and briars, but poor in grass. Cheap and careless irrigation pays, and the more systematic and perfect it is, the better it pays, as a general rule. Use our streams rightly, and we shall find them richer than Pactolus, plowing over golden sands.—Agthan Pactolus, plowing over golden sands.—Ag-

The Growing Wheat Crop of England.

We have before us a table got up by the enterprising managers of the Mark Lane Express, London, that shows the condition of the growing wheat crop, at 394 places, in 41 counties of England, at the beginning of March. From this it appears that more than the average breadth has been sown, and that in a large majority of cases the crop looks remarkably well, and the prospect of the harvest being large never was better in March than it is now. Similar statistical information gathered in this country would be of immense importance to all who grow or deal in grain.

Dry Food for Hogs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman ways: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in soy made water that there is not room for a good to make with fine supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undituted sour milk to their hogs have so much finer animals those who give them slep. The hog has not the crop looks remarkably well, and the prospect of the hird time is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but was all other animals should mot be mixed with their food in excessive quantity.

The Rand mark can prove the prospect in the kind mere compose the aps of some sort constantly building.—Agriculturist.

Compote of Green Gooseberries.

This is an excellent compote, if made with fine sugar, and very good with any kind. Break five sugar, and very good with any kind. Break five sugar, and very good with any kind a pint of water; boil these gently for ten minutes, and the crop of all the scum; then add to the main and the supplement of the kind of the first supplement. Hence the reason that there is not room for a good with any kind. Break five sugar, and very good with any kind. Break five sugar, and very good with any kind. Break five sugar, and very good with any kind. Brea

### Surface Manuring.

The practice of top-dressing, or of surfacemanuring, has long been the favorite method em-ployed by all intelligent gardeners within the circle of my acquaintance. We have long ago

the surface of the earth. But this less has been

ammonia from this practice.

In the first place, when manures are exposed upon the surface of the earth, even in hot weaththe ammonia that is produced is gradually carried into the soil by rains. The other soluble sub-

Few have any conception of the value of water as a fertilizer. Many turn the streams made by rains in the highways into the adjacent fields, but they attribute all the increased luxuriance of the grass to the matter deposited. No doubt street refuse, such as the rain washes into the meadow is an excellent fertilizer. By surface-inangring we much the ground.

dry, or nearly so, in summer, and never carry any very large volume of water. The basins that to contain the water are small, and mostly covered the surface as which I have not space now to enumerate. I say again, plant contain the water are small, and mostly covered plant near the surface as much as possible. Top-dress your grass, after mowing in July or August, fall. Manure your grass, instead of your corn and wheat, broadcast, at any time when you have manure and leisure, and I will guarantes that We have in this State two examples at least,

We have in this State two examples at least,

To fruit-growers I would say: Do not fill your

# Natural Barometer.

Monthly.

The spider, says an eminent naturalist, is alfurrows made with the plow and having just horrence; yet, after all, it is one of the most indescent enough to carry the water. When the teresting, if not the most useful, of the insect he water is distributed over many acres.

Mr. Clift pursues his irrigation even in winter, and it is this feature problem that will be leaded. spring. It is probable that the ice affects the soil thus protected just as the ice-covered pond does. It is completely shielded from the alternate thawing and freezing; the frost does not strike in deeply, and comes out ver early in the spring. It is his testimony that "the grass in all such places is first in spring, and grows with great rapidity." He also improves other seasons when the stream is charged with sediment, and approach it over the land as a top dressing. Bea good deal collects in the bottom of the pond, made in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, which is carted out when the water is drawn off, we may conclude with certainty that it will soon and makes excellent manure. This is spread change to be settled fair when we see the spider upon portions of the field that receive the small-est supply of water. He cuts about a hundred tons of hay on forty acres of land, which is cer-cation of the state of the weather must be in tainly double the average for the mowing land of many instances, particularly to the agriculturist.

## A Plea for Roots.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, Now we have thousands of farms all over the county quite as well, or even better situated for artificial watering than these. In many cases a have carrots. They eat them without cutting, orance, hardly paying taxes, might be brought into a high state of productiveness. We call the attention of our readers to this very important A strong argument in favor of roots is the great

us resemble them in this respect no longer.'

# Agrichtural Societies.

North Waldo Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Trustces of the North Waldo Agricultural Society, held at Unity on the 21st of June, 1862, the Hon. S. S. Berry was chosen Chairman. Committees were appointed to make out a list of premiums, who report the following, which reports were unanimously accepted. Committees were then chosen to award premiums to those who should be entitled to them at the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at Unity Village, on the 15th and 16th of October

Best stallion, \$5, 4, 2. Committee—Horace Johnson, Dixmont; Grant Gilpatrick, Unity; Wm. H. Dodge, Burnham.

Best breeding mare and foal, \$3, 2, 1. Committee—Levi Rich, Jackson; Daniel Tripp, Freedom; S. Hale,

Troy.

Best horse of all work, \$3, 2; carriage horse, 2, 1.
Committee—Sanborn Chase, Jackson; Edward Morton,
Thorndike; Albert Hall, Knox.
Best three-year-old colt, \$1,50, 1; two-year-old, 1,50,
1. Committee—Ruel Mussoy, Unity; David Mitchell,
Troy; T. S. Keene, Freedom.
Best trotting horse, \$5, 3. Committee—Henry Butman, Dixmont; J. D. Lamson, Freedom; Wm. Davis,
Burnham.

Oxex.

OXEN.

Best yoke exen 5 years old or more, \$4, 3, 2; 4 years old, 3, 2, 1. Committee—John Vickery, Unity; Thos. Penny, Knox; Nathan Philbrick, Thorndike.

Best town team, not less than eight pairs, \$8, 4. Committee—Freeman Shepherd, Freedom; Elias Seavey, Dixmont; Jno. H. Wright, Jackson.

Best pair three-year-old steers, \$3, 2, 1; two years old, 1,50, 1; steer calves, 1, old. Committee—Amos Edimunds, Burnham; Major Morton, Thorndike; Jacob Severance, Knox.

Best pair draft oxen, \$3. 2. Committee—W. B. Ferguson, Dixmont; Jas. B. Vickory, Unity; Philo Estes, Troy.

Best bull, \$5, 4, 2. Committee—Wm. G. Libbey, Freedom; A. Morton, Jackson; Isaac Coffin, Thorndike.
Best dairy cow, \$4, 2, 1. Stock cow, \$1, 2, 1. Two-year-old heifer, \$2, 1; one-year-old, 1, 50c. Committee—Chas. Patterson, Thorndike; Rufus Pierce, Troy; Chas. Vose, Knox.

SHEEP AND SWINE. Best 12 sheep, \$3, 2; 6 sheep, 2, 1. Buck, \$4, 3, 2, Committee—Wm. Taber, Unity; Ira Gardner, Dix-Description of the Committee Committ DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Best butter, not less than 20 lbs., \$2, 1,50, 1. Cheese, \$1,50, 1, 50c. Committee—J. A. Harris, Dixmont; Ansel Rich, Jackson; Mrs. Crosby Fowler, Unity. CORN AND GRAIN.

Best specimen of corn, \$1, 50c.; bushel wheat, 1,50, 1; do., ryo, 50c.; do. barley, beans, peas, each l. Committee—Ralph Wiggin, Knox; Wm. Weed, Burnbam; J. E. Hillman, Troy.

GARDEN VEGETABLES AND POTATOES. Best potatoes, \$1,50c.; turnips, carrots, beets, squash, pumpkin, each, 25c. Committee—J. A. Harris, Dixmont; C. H. Dodge, Freedom; Chas. Whitney, Thorn-

FRUIT. Best specimens of winter or fall apples, each, \$1, 50c.; do. grapes, plams, each, 50c., 40c.; pears, 1, 50c. Committee—Dr. A. J. Billings, Freedom; Sam'l Johnson,

CARRIAGES.

Best wagon or sleigh, each, \$1,50 1. Committee-Cates, Thorndike.

Best harness, assortment of leather, lot of boots, shoes, each, \$1,50c. Committee—Chas. Carle, Unity; Wm. S. Fuller, Freedom; Nath'l Harding, Troy.

Best plow, harrow, cultivator, each, \$1,50c.; lot of horse shoes, 50c.; balf dozen axes, 1. Committee—Eli Vickery, Unity; Mark S. Stiles, Jackson; Wm. Murray, Freedom. Cates, Thorndike.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. Best all wool cloth, 10 yards, dressed, 60c., 40c.; do. undressed, 50c., 40c.; cotton and wool, undress, 50c., 60c. Committee—Chas. Whitney, Thorndike; Ruius Farrington, Burnham; Mrs. R. W. Murch, Unity.

Best patchwork quilt, bed-spread, hearth-rug, table inen, rag carpeting, each, 50c., 25c. Mrs. F. W. Shep-erd, Freedom; Mrs. A. Hatch, Jackson; Mrs. N. Prescott, Troy. Crochet chair tidy, wrought ottoman cover, one-fourth Crochet chair tidy, wrought offoman cover, one-fourted dozen men's wool socks, each, 50c., 25c. Committee—Mrs. Elias Fowler, Unity; Mrs. Chas. Vose, Knox; Mrs. Decter Johnson, Dixmont.
Flour bread, honey, each, 50c., 25c. Committee—E. R. Boyle, Unity; Mrs. Daniel Dodge, Burnham; Mrs. W. S. Fuller, Freedom.

W. S. Fuller, Freedom.
S. S. Coller, B. F. Harmon, Wm. Taber, all of Unity,
Committee of Arrangements. Alfred Berry, Unity, G.
F. Sanborn, Dixmont, Marshals.
All entries must be made on or before 10 o'clock the first day of the Fair, and written statements made as required by law.

B. B. STEVENS, Sec'y.

## The Turnip Fly.

In England, where the turnip is an important crop, there have been many "remedies" applied for the destructive little insect, the turnip fly. At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, a member, presented the two following remedies which he had used with

great success : gas ashes, or fine wood ashes may be used instead of gas ashes; I bushel of fresh lime from the kiln; 6 lbs. of sulphur; 10 lbs. of soot well mixed to-gether, and got to as fine a powder as possible, so sufficient for two acres when drilled at 27 inches. to be applied early in the morning when the dev is on the leaf, with a broadcast machine or sprink-led with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continues troublesome, the process should be repeated, always when the plant is damp. In light land it is best to make the drills on the flat, the ground being well prepared to receive the

SECOND RECEIPT. Take 14 lbs. of sulphur; 1 bushel of fresh lime; 2 bushels of road scrapings, or a substance of mould where road scrapings cannot be obtained, per acre, mix together a few days before it is used, applied very early in the morning, or late at night, in the same manner as directed in No. 1, using the horse hoe immediate-

### To Improve Sandy Soils. The defect in such soils is chiefly of this sort :

They are mechanically defective, being so light and porous that they cannot retain moisture, or manure, if applied. Besides, they are generally manure, if applied. Besides, they are generally wanting in various important elements of plant growth. Therefore, to improve them, we must endeavor to supply these radical defects. The first point can be gained by spreading a coat of clay over the surface and dragging it in. This will improve its texture, and will also impart fertility. Adhesiveness and strength having been gained, manure from the barn-yard may be applied as fast as it can be procured. Another method is to dress such lands with rough composts. Prepare the heaps at leisure, in the barn-yard. The ingredients may be such as these: ten yard. The ingredients may be such as these: ten loads of stable dung mixed with five loads of clayey soil, twenty bushels of ashes, and the same amount of lime. After these articles have been well incorporated, let the mass lie for a month or two; then it will be ready for use. Such a compost, it is easy to see, will be more enduring, and better in all respects, than the same bulk of barnyard manure. It will improve the quality of the land permanently, and will enrich it with a fertility which will be very lasting. On every farm of the kind here supposed, there should be one or more compost heaps of some sort constantly build-

Maine Larmer.

We had an army to raise, equip and discipline, and a navy to build, when the rebellion broke out, and we have done both. With our navy we have retaken forts and cities, nearly cleared our coast of every disloyal hold, opened the great "Father of waters," and accomplished more towards restoring back the Union and authority of the laws, than could have been possible under ordinary circumstances with an ordinary navy. Our armies from the Potomac to the Mississippi have been constantly at work, and attacking the rebels in one stronghold after another, have succeeded in driving them from place to place, until now they are rallying around their so-called Capital, making their final, desperate stand. It is not strange that they should fight-fight desperately and die hard. Our enemy have exhibited military qualities which we were once slow to acknowledge. They fight with a despairing valor, but with no real courage. They are stimulated to fight to-day by the sight of the gibbets and halters which their leaders expect tomorrow. That the final contest will be a protracted and bloody one we cannot doubt; it is the frantic agony of the drowning man grasping at the straw.

When and how will the rebellion be brought to

a close? This is a question not easily answered, but this much is certain; it will be pushed forward with vigor and determination until every rebel officer gives up his sword, and every soldier lays down his arms. The reverse to our arms at Richmond will only serve to delay this glorious result; it cannot be defeated. We are not fightpose of subjugating the South. The so called 'Confederate States' are not a recognized nation; they have no laws, no legal authority or civil officers, no constitution, no acknowledged national emblem, no nothing. If they were a separate nation, and this war was in progress to settle some national difficulty we might honorably confer with them as to the terms of peace; but we have no terms to offer to rebels, save those which from the commencement have been fit to accept. Those terms are, "Lay down your arms, and return to your allegiance to the constitution and laws of the Union." They are simple and comprehensive. When accepted the war will cease; until accepted it will be prosecuted with all the energy and all the resources of the country. Whoever and whatever shall stand in the way-whether individuals or States or institutions-will be crushed and destroyed. The laws must be vindicated-the constitution upheld-the Union restored. This is the fixed and unalterable determination of the government and the people. And the blood and treasure which the struggle will cost the country will be nothing compared to the sublime and glorious results to be purchased by the sacrifice.

weather, and our advice to every one is to keep cool if he can. On Sunday last, the mercury stood at 100° in the shade, at noon, but since then it has not run up so high, although the heat has been very oppressive. Towards evening we have been favored with a refreshing breeze, but the nights are hot. This is real corn weather, and as crops are not suffering for rain, they must push forward rapidly. A ride of some forty miles into the country last week greatly changed our views in regard to the hay crop, which we had apprehended would be small. The prospects now are that the crop will be a fair, if not an average one in most sections. It will be much later than usual and will run close into harvesting. Corn promises a great yield. July and August are the months that tell the story on this crop, and present indications are that we may rely upon a bounteous yield of our great staple.

Our friend, Maj. Dill of Phillips, writing us under date of 7th inst., says: "Our crops are looking well, especially the grass and grain. I am thinking we shall have to work hard to do the haying and harvesting, as many of our laboring men are enlisting to assist in putting down the great rebellion."

It is hot work to labor in the hay field on such days as we are now having, but it is hotter upon the field of battle. Let us be thankful that our fields are not devastated by conflicting armies, and that the sounds of war come to us only in the published reports and the stories of the returned. The new call made upon us for additional troops will cause quite a serious drain upon the muscle of our State, but we hope it will be cheerfully met, and the accursed rebellion the sooner wiped out. Quick work and hot will now be the order of the day until this is done.

Noble Contribution. The Lewiston Journal states that at the close of Gen. Howard's address \$1.86. Total \$127.46. This amount will be people present.

BEADLE'S AMERICAN BATTLES. We have re ceived a copy of Beadle's Dime Series of American Battles, containing the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the Investment of Corinth, drawn from original sources, official reports, &c. For sale at Pierce's Periodical Depot, Water street,

In our Record of the War will be found full them back with slaughter and defeat.

the result has shown, possessed no strategetic val- mustered into the service. Those joining one of ue, extending for miles over a malarious swamp, the new volunteer regiments will receive the same and sacrificing by disease alone thousands of lives amount of advance pay and bounty upon the in the work, before it was discovered that it could mustering of the company and regiment to which not be defended, and then waiting to be attacked be belongs into the service. In addition to overpowering numbers only to be driven back this the volunteer recruit will be entitled to sevat the hazard of almost inevitable defeat and de- enty-five dollars bounty at the expiration of his moralization, rather than make a timely and pru- term of service, or when honorably discharged dent withdrawal; -whatever may be thought of from the same. all this, no event in the history of any war has The new volunteer regiments, the 16th, 17th The retreat from the Chickahominy to the James officers of the same will be nominated by the Govbeside which many a famous victory will pale its tic information on the subject to the proclams pled struggle for the Union will be the theme of published in this week's issue. history and song, but no prouder story will be told than that of the Retreat from Richmond.

The latest reports from Gen. McClellan's army are of the most encouraging character. The overing from the fatigue and prostration induced by the terrible exertions of the last ten much larger than are here given : days, and will soon be ready to make another advance in the direction of Richmond, supported by the gunboats in the river, and by large additional the gunboats in the river, and by large additional Atwood, do.; Capt. Stevens, do.; Capt. Brown reinforcements, a portion of which have already do.; Lieut. Sanborn, do.; Corporal J. H. Hyde, joined them. Indeed a despatch was received do.; J. F. Bancroft, and John O'Connor, this morning, stating that McClellan had already Regt.; A. D. M. Street, and E. Irvin, Co. H, 7th Regt.; W. Larrabee, Co. C, 5th; W. H. Everett, advanced his lines five miles in the direction of Co. C. do.; G. J. Wormel, do.; Lieut. Lemont Richmond. Gen. Pope's army is supposed to be do.; Capt. Norton, do.; Capt. Bradley, do.; Jas operating somewhere in the rear of the enemy, Parsel, do.; E. S. Haywood, Co. E, 6th; C Fowler, Co. F; Chas. H. Wallace, Co. B, 5th having marched southward several days since M. Desben, Co. I, 2d; G. Winslow, Co. K, do from Fredericksburg. He will be heard from in

It is impossible to give even an approximate timate of the relative federal and rebel losses

Sergeant L. Goodwin, 5th; Michael Dehan, 24

Wm. Currier, 24; W. H. Bennicle, 11th; John during the retreat. Our loss in killed and S. Kelly 11th; H. A. Turner, 3d; Chas. Torobe wounded and missing is variously state 1 at fifteen to twenty thousand. It may largely exceed the McDonald, 5th; J. Winslow, 2d; W. Larrotz, to twenty thousand. It may largely exceed the latter number. The losses of the enemy are set 5th; Wm. Devereau, 5th; A. J. Whittemore 5th; H. Church, 3d; Diniel Sprout, 6th; H. J. down at the enormous figure of seventy-five thou- Emery, 6th; Geo. A. Bramhall, 5th; Sergean sand. This must be a gross exaggeration, al- S. P. Geuse, 2d; F. Sherman, 2d; M. Casey, 6th though there can be no doubt that the destruction | Since the above was in type we have receive caused by our artillery in the many desperate the following additional list of casualties to the combats which attended our retreat was of a most Maine regiments. Even now, we regard the lis terrific description.

The only important information from other deartments of the army, are the probable capture Vicksburg and its destruction by the fire of eur mortar and gunboats from the river, and the federal evacuation, by order of Gen. Hunter of wounded slightly, and p isoner; Capt. Emerson, James Island, near Charleston, on account of the Co. E, severely wounded and prisoner; Lieut. sufficient force to prosecute the attack upon the

AID FOR MAINE SOLDIERS. The ladies of this B; Peter Correy, A. H. Godfrey, N. B. Dow, city are earnestly requested to meet at the Ea-gine Hall on Wednesday afternoon of this week, J. O. Curtis, killed, Sergeant F. H. Wooster to take measures for the supply of the sick and wounded in arm, severe, D.m. Bell, E. H. Diven, wounded in side, severe, missing, A. D. H. Strout, wounded soldiers of the Maine regiments of the wounded soldiers of the Maine regiments of the wounded in the arm, slight, John E. Trafton, army before Richmond, with articles necessary missing—Co. F; Sergt. F. L. Sherburne, wounded for their comfortable treatment and recovery. in groin, severe, A. H. House, John Cooley, I. The necessity for prompt and effective action is now greater than ever before. From a letter received from Mrs. C. L. Sampson, who for months past has devoted herself with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of all praise, to the care of the same, Jeff. Pickard, — Campbell, E, wounded sick soldiers in the hospital and the field, we make some interesting extracts. She writes from Randolph, T. Wyman, J. Wallace, G. A. York, the camp of the Maine Third of which regiment E, missing; C. S. Coleman, K, killed; James her husband is Lieutenant Colonel. Accompanied by Mrs. Harris the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Ladies' Aid Society, she had visited the several Division Hospitals, and writes as fol-killed; C. C. Robbins, G, wounded leg, slight

"I am very anxious to have some stores from Maine immediately. The number of sick here is large, alarmingly so. In Gen. Kearney's division we found between three and four hur dred sick; they nearly all needed a change of clothing, which we could not obtain. They had nothing under them but their blankets, not a spire of straw, and nothing to rest their poor fevered heads upon, but their leather knap-sacks. We took them the first corn starch and farina which they had had. Think of typhoid fever patients having nothing to eat but hard bread. There is fault somewhere. In this hospital are the sick of the 3d and 4th Maine. The t we do so little of what should be done.

Thursday, June 26.

and we must have more. Please send word to the day were made. Mrs. Putnam and Dike that we must have clothing immediately; and send word up the river more. I could distribute a thousand times what I have to good advantage, and where it is

I saw Doctor Berry who told me when Gen. the enrolled ununiformed militia of this city Kearney's division were under fire and our brig. The following persons have been appointed by ade was exposed, they would come and tell me, so that I might change my quarters to the vicinity, but after I once got to work, I could companies, whose duty it is to call out said comnot leave. We began where the groans of the wounded and dying soldiers met our ears, and yet I felt that I should be in Richardson's division with Doctor Palmer, for I knew they were engaged.

We trust this appeal will be heeded by the women of Maine everywhere. The following is a list of articles recently sent by the ladies of at Livermore Falls, on the 4th, a collection was this city. Cotton shirts, 30; flannel shirts, 8; taken up for the benefit of our wounded soldiers, cotton drawers, 13 pairs; cotton wrappers, 4; which resulted as follows:—Contributed in bills dressing gowns, 2; handkerchiefs, 62; hose, 19 \$58, in silver change \$67.60, and in coppers pairs; sheets, 24; pillow cases, 64; pillows, 19; of the several companies will be immediately quilts, 2; towels, 27; carpet slippers, 15 pairs; given. sent to W. H. Hadley, Portland, of the U. S. box of lint, old cotton; 5 pounds black tea; 4 Sanitary Commission. There were about 5000 pounds corn starch; 3 pounds farina; 16 pounds glycerine soap; nutmegs, ginger, pepper, sponges, bandages, 12 fans; 1 pot of tamarinds; 5 pots Henry A. Pettingill, formerly of this city, now

at that place.

Call for 300,000 more Troops.

The Governors of the loval States having, with details of the disastrous and bloody, but most patriotic forethought, invited the President to isheroic retreat of the Union army from its en- sue a requisition for more troops, in view of "the trenchments before Richmond. No event in mod- reduced condition of our effective force in the field, ern warfare presents a parallel to it in the delib- resulting from the unusal and unavoidable casualerate coolness and skill with which it was con- ties of the service." Mr. Lincoln has decided to ducted, or the obstinate and transcendent bravery | call out an additional force of three hundred thouthat signalized every backward step taken in the sand men. In accordance with this call, Governor face of the outnumbering and desperate foe. Washburn has issued orders for the raising of two Through days of battle and carnage, and nights volunteer regiments for three years, in addition of watching and preparation, obliged to abandon to the one now in process of recruiting, and six their wounded and dying comrades to the tender regiments of enrolled militia for three months nercies of the enemy, and to destroy supplies of service, twenty companies from each of the three provisions of what they stood sorely in need- militia divisions of the State. These companie ootsore and weary, suffering from the intense are to be detailed entire for service (not drafted, heat, from hunger and thirst and want of sleep. the members to have the privilege, if they so dethe courage and fortitude of the men never for- sire it, of enlisting in the three years voluntee sook them, until, emerging with decimated but regiments, with all the premiums, bounties, adundaunted ranks from the swamps of the peninsu- vance pay, &c. now given to such volunteers. they impregnably established themselves upon They will have the choice of joining any regiment the banks of the James river, ready again to meet now in the field, from this State, or either of the the surging assaults of the enemy and drive three volunteer regiments in process of enlistment. Those who join a regiment now in the field will Whatever we may think of the generalship receive a premium of two dollars, one month's which for weeks and months has been employed in pay, thirteen dollars, and a bounty of twenty-five entrenching a position in front of Richmond which dollars also in advance, immediately upon being

been characterized by such grand exhibitions of and 18th, are to rendezvous respectively in Auundaunted hardihood and brilliant achievement. gusta, Bangor and Portland. The field and line will be memorable in history—possessing a glory ernor. We refer our readers for further authenlustre and lose its renown. The many brave deeds tions of the Governor and the general orders of the men of the North throughout this unexam- issued from the office of the Adjutant General

MAINE SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. Th following list of killed and wounded Maine soldiers in the recent battles in Virginia, is gleantroops are entrenching themselves in a healthy ed from the best sources within our reach. It is position on the James river. They are rapidly of course very imperfect, as there is reason to believe that the casualties in our regiments were Killed-Lt. Col. Heath, 5th Me.; Sergean

Hildreth, Co. F. do.

Wounded-Col. Jackson, 5th, Regt.; Lieut. E. S. Bradbury, Co. C, 5th; B. Richards, 5th; C. J. Brown, 6th; M. Cary, 5th; W. F. Deleits, 7th; Daniel Belt, 2d; Samuel T. Gilman, 5th

as very imperfect : Fifth Regiment.-J. E. Tyler, Co. H; John F. Bancrott, B; Wm. Connelly, F; D. L. Farnham, C; all wounded.

Second Regiment .- Lt. Col. Varney, missing Vesey, wounded in shoulder, slight; Sergt. C. Bridges, Corp. John Tibbets, Corp. W. A. Brown, Owen G. Owens, David F. Billings, V. Hodgkins, missing—Co. D; Corp. C. A Knapp, H, head, severe; John B. York, Wm Sternes, W. H. Brackett, Paul Buxton, C. W. Duke, J. Higgins, P. B. Henry, G. H. Phillips Fly, K, wounded arm, slight; J. Winston, K nded face, slight; H. Brown, K, wou in hand, slight; Sergt. D. Staples, Sergt. J. A. A. Hinds, G, thigh, severe; G. E. Doham, M. A. Hammon, G, missing; M. Dean, H. Lufkin I, arm, slight; F. Bresthahen, I, wrist, severe; Stokes, M. Hogan, Jas. Stone, D. Whaling M. Kinney, I, missing; Lt. Currier, C, wounded both legs, slight; H. Harlon, C, leg and prisoner; P. Grover, C. mortally wounded and taker prisoner; H. Reynolds, C. leg, slight; S. Mel cher, C, missing; F. Smith, W. H. Jones, C missing; James Smith, I, hand; John O'Con nor, A, hand; Wm. Currier, both legs; J.

Winslow, K, cheek. THE FOURTH IN AUGUSTA. We had a ver quiet celebration of the 4th of July in this city. atients were all glad to see us, they feel grate-ul for any expression of kindness. Often in their delirum, do they happily think their mother or noon, and sunset, and national salutes fired from the Arsenal grounds by order of Maj. Gilbreth noon, and sunset, and national salutes fired from give you no idea of an every day experience, and Many patriotic ladies observed the day by assem-We bling at the Engine Hall and employing them bling at the Engine Hall and employing them trust in this, the hour of pressing necessity, we shall still be remembered." The foregoing was written before the recent forenoon a company of female fantastics paradec engagement; the following after the action of the streets dressed in the time-honored cast off costumes of their grandmothers. They made "We had heard firing all the morning and knew what must follow; we finished our rounds in double quick time, and went ourselves. I asked the surgeon if we could be of use to him. asked the surgeon if we could be of use to him with stores and services. "Most certainly," he So I went back with my four mule wagon plays of fireworks were made from the Arsenal for Mrs. Harris, and we have been within a mile and on private accounts in various parts of the of Mrs. Harris, and we have seen and were fully appreciated city. Many persons took advantage of the extra I assure you. On reaching home at night, I found notes from several surgeons, begging for stores. The Sanitary Commission have not enough, not half enough to supply deficiencies, formal and imposing demonstrations in honor of

have been issued by Major General W. H. Titcomb of this Division for the immediate organization him Orderly Sergeants of the several military tails to be made from the whole number enrolled:

" 2-Henry S. Osgood."
3-Geo. S. Ballard. 4-Geo. Guoir. 5-Joseph E. S. Cony. 6-Chas. E. Hayword 7-Alfred Shaw. Notification of the time and places of meetir

Ward 1-Chas. K. Partridge.

We received by express last week a fin representative of the Quoddy waters, in the shape of a noble salmon, a present from our friend current jelly; 10 bottles current wine; 2 bottles of Eastport. He arrived in good condition, and elderberry wine; 1 bottle blackberry wine; 5 was disposed of with a grateful gusto, which would have done our generous friend's heart Ship-building is brisk at Brewer. There good to see. We shall not in the least object to ful and timely kindnesses in the future.

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER. The following letter addressed by Gen. Hunter to the Secretary of War in reply to resolutions of inquiry introduced Latest from the Army on James River the alleged organization of the negroes of South ANOTHER BATTLE ON THURSDAY. Carolina into a military force, was communicated to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. We do not learn how the letter was rel- Advance of the Army Towards Richished by Mr. Wickliffe and his pro-slavery colleagues in Congress, but we have no doubt that PROBABLE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCit will receive the hearty approval of every loyal man who desires to see the rebellion crushed by every practicable instrument within the reach of the government :

PORT ROYAL, June 23, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the ceipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives June 9, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire: 1st, whether I had organized or was organizing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department; 2d, whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; 3d, whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no

regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels-men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugaceous and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to an

swer, that the instructions given to Brigadier T. Sherman by Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the emoyment, whether civil or military, in which eir services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in

No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loval slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor and information. It is the masters who have in every instance been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves as well as soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see with their heads over ramparts, or rifle in hand dodging behind trees in the extreme

In the absence of every fugitive master-law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without rem-edy had not their time of treason given the right to pursue, capture and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty

to reply that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find it necessary the military exigencies of the department and the ountry, being my only, but in my judgment suf-

upplying these persons with shovels, spades and

pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen. But these are not the points indicated in that liberty to employ men in any particular ca-pacity, implied with it liberty also to supply tion, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, ural capacity for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion I would say that it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforce ments, owing to the exigencies of the campaign on the peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall and to be able to present to the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting this letter may form part of your an-

swer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

D. Hunter,

Major-General Commanding.

Hon. Anson P. Morrill, Representative in Congress for the 3d District of this State, in a recent published letter to his constituents declines being a candidate for re-election. Public sentiment seems to point with remarkable unanimity to the nomination of Jas. G. Blaine, Esq., of this city as his successor; and the Convention to be held this week in Waterville will undoubtedly carry out the wishes of the District in this direction. Mr. Blaine has already achieved distinction as a public man, having served four consecutive terms in the House of Representatives of '60; E. R. Mayo, 1st Lieut. 3d Battery, '60; this State, taking rank among the foremost as a Edw. L. Appleton, 1st Lieut. U. S. Artillery, '61. debater and legislator and exerting a leading in- Among THE PINES : Or South in Secession-Time

against Thos. S. Bartlett, Henry B. Lincoln, Eben New York. For sale by Chas. A. Pierce, Water sale of intoxicating liquor. The parties were severally convicted upon the testimony of Mr. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Repubfore the Supreme Court.

who had been for several days laboring under an are thrown into the 5th. attack of mania a potu, and regarded as a dangerous person to his family and the neighborhood,

DR. LIGHTHILL IN SKOWHEGAN. The recent

Batest Telegraphic Aews. ONE THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS

mond. TION OF VICKSBURG.

New York, 7th. The World's Washingto dispatch says an officer of high rank from Gener-al McClellan's army, who visited Washington gives the most encouraging account of affairs which has yet been received here. He states that our army is much larger than is currently reported in view of the late loss. He further states that it was in a perfectly secure position either for offensive or defensive movements, and this without the aid of the gunboats even.

FORT MONROE, 5th. Fresh troops from Washington passed up James River yesterday. rtillery, horses. &c.
There was a skirmish yesterday morning on ou left wing, resulting in the defeat of the

We took 100 prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed the rebels until they passed beyond White Oak Swamp.

For the last two days the rebels have shown ittle disposition to fight, and yesterday they re linquished their ground and batteries almost with out resistance.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says Com odore Wilkes has been ordered to take command the flotilla on James River.

The rebel gunboat Teazer captured yesterday James river, is completely riddled with balls The following are among the wounded and sick er steamer Spaulding now at Fortress Monroe Vm. Shield, Lieut. 4th Maine, fever; Wm. C Morgan, Capt. 3d Maine, fever; Chas. A Hill, Lieut. do., Chills and fever; Henry Roach, 2d Maine, fever, G. B. Erskine, Lieut. 3d Maine,

fever ; F. W. Haskell, 3d Maine, pluerisy ; J. A. Savage, Lieut. 3d Maine, wounded in the back. The result of Tuesday's fighting was distinctly in favor of the Union army. The rebels were de-feated in every action and the rebel officers taken orisoners admit the loss of at least 10,000 men during the day. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. New York, 7th. A letter in the Post confirms

the skirmish on Thursday, and the capture of six guns and some prisoners. Gen. McClellan had removed his headquarters, and his army had advanced some five miles towards Richmond. A correspondent in the Philadelphia Enquirer states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, though they

claim a victory.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press riting under the same date reports that Gen McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points. The gunboats accompany his advance, shelling

the woods and scattering the enemy. His (McClellan's) main forces are following in support. Washington, 7th. The Star says: A distin-guished general officer in the army of the Potomac, was in Washington this forenoon. His op-portunities for learning the extent of the damage eceived by the enemy in the recent seven days battle were, from the nature of his position in the service, perhaps better than any other Union offi-cer. He estimates they lost in killed, wounded and otherwise rendered hors du combat, the imnense number of 75,000 men, or in other words that their loss was quite half their whole army in and about Richmond.

They refused to receive a flag of truce convey ng enquiries relative to the fate of the Union fficers and other believed to be prisoners in their hands; thus evincing a great disinclination to permitting McClellan to obtain any inkling, however obscure, of their real condition since th termination of the battles.

Generals Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, and Fitz-John Porter to be Brevet Brigadier Generals in the regular army, and Major teers, for gallant conduct in the field. The Lynchburg, Va., Republican of the 30th

ult., says-"It was currently reported here Saturday that Beauregard had been suspended from them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this fact I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina raise a storm about the head of the President his command of the Army of the which he will find it difficule to allay. I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversithe excellent spirits of the men. All was quiet

up to 8 o'clock A. M., to-day. Мемрия, 6th. The ram Lion from Vicksburg with advices of the 2d. The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburg was nearly completed. N gro workmen had been collected from the various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases government receipts had been given to them. Several thousand were em-

It is supposed that when the ditch is completed, the river will cut a wide channel during high vater, and forever leave Vicksburg an inland city. The bombardment was kept up at regular inarrived.

The rebel batteries were still replying occaionally.

It was believed that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th. There is every reason to be lieve that the city has already fallen.

was at first stated. All non-combatants previously removed. The rebel force is said to be 16,000 strong

BOWDOIN ROLL OF HONOR. The Bugle, issued by the students of Bowdoin College, contains a list of over one hundred graduates and undergraduates who are connected with the military or naval service of our country. Among the names are those of Luther V. Bell, of the class of '23; Dr. Garcelon, and Jotham Donnell, '36; Frederick Robie, '41; David R. Hastings, '44; Fred. D. Sewall, '46; Gen. Oliver O. Howard, '50; Chas. W. Roberts, Col. 2d Me., and Dr. A. C. Hamlin, Brigade Surgeon, '51; Chas. P. Chandler, Maj. 1st Mass., '54; Lyman S. Strickland, Lieut. U. S. Infantry, '57; Jona. P. Cilley, Maj. Maine Cavalry, '59; John F. Appleton, Capt. 12th Me.,

fluence in the discussion and determination of By Edward Kirk. This is a series of graphic the most important and public questions. He sketches of travel in the South, first published in has also twice been elected to the Speaker's chair, the Continental Monthly, and now collected in a acquitting himself of the duties of the position neat and attractive book of 300 pages. The with signal ability and success. His election to pictures of slave life and plantation manners are Congress will open to him a wider and more ele- drawn with a masterly pen, and we trust will vated field of usefulness where we confidently an- be read and pondered by thousands whose imticipate a realization of the rich and brilliant pro- pressions of the beauties of the peculiar institumise which at so early a stage in his public ca- tion have led them to look with favor upon the reer has won for him so distinguished and honor- system, even if they do not endorse all its revolting and barbarous accessories, or sympathize with Liquor Prosecutions. On Tuesday, July 1st, the atrocious conspiracy and the government under whose protection it has atthe atrocious conspiracy and rebellion against complaint was made in the Municipal Court before Judge Titcomb by Abjiah Crosby of Benton, tions. The work is published by J. R. Gilmore, street, Augusta.

Crosby, who had purchased liquor of each of them lican Convention for the Fifth Congressional Disfor the purpose of prosecuting them for violations trict, composing, under the new apportionment, of law, and if possible to put a stop to their dis- the counties of Waldo, Hancock, and Washingreputable business. In each case, however, an ton, was held in Ellsworth on the 2d inst. Hon. appeal was taken and bonds given carrying it be- F. A. Pike of Calais, was nominated as Representative. The ballot stood, F. A. Pike, 155: N. G. Hitchborn, 78. Under the new arrange-On Thursday last, by order of the Mayor ment of the Congressional District, Messrs. Fesand Aldermen, Geo. Doe, living on Bridge street, senden of the 3d, and Pike of the 6th Districts,

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July is received from was conveyed to the Insane Hospital. It is a A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Bosgreat pity that the persons who have been in the ton. The illustrated articles are: A Flying Trip habit of supplying him and others with liquor, through Norway; Social Esthetics; Surry Councould not be sent to some place of equal security, ty, North Carolina; Orley Farm, by Anthony and the community relieved from the blighting Trollope; The Adventures of Philip, by Thackeinfluence of the murderous traffic which seems to ray. The Editor's Drawer has several humorous be carried on with such entire impunity in our illustrations. Terms \$3 per annum. For sale by C. A. Pierce, Water St., Augusta.

The Portland Advertiser comes to us e brief stay of this eminent practitioner in Skowhe- larged in size and otherwise improved in mechan gan has been attended with most successful re- ical appearance. It now corresponds in size with sults, and so great is the demand for his profes- the Boston Journal, and in the ability of its edisional services that he has been induced to make torial corps is second to no paper in New Enganother visit to the place. He will return there land. The addition of John Neal as one of the are now six vessels, all of a large class being built make frequent acknowledgements of such thought on the 16th inst., and remain until the 2d of editors, will place the Advertiser in the first rank as a literary journal.

The Record of the War.

The Fighting before Richmond. drawn from the most reliable sources within our shot, and after two hours fight, retreated in co

reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing Chickahominy, has been accomplished, throwing his way open to the enemy, to rush to his covered feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty platter. Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it further ter served, was more effective in the ranks of than throwing his left on to James River, and our men. On coming to close quarters they were supporting a land attack on Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to being literally strewn with the dead and dying. House up to Saturday, at noon, embracing such position and waited nearly an hour for the enemy statements as reached me from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Wednesday at the White House. At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all descriptions, while those on the landings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off toward the left flank. Several steamers with toward the left flank. Several steamers with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence had also been started down the river, he fell back, and was pressed toward Richmond with orders to proceed to City Point on the James River. This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfillment of an order direct from Gen. McClellan. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of a porof Gen. Burnside's army, which rumor said had reached the James river to co-operate with An order was also received from headquar-

ters early on Wednesday, to prohibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any consideration whatever, unless the parties belonged to the army.
On the same day Gen. Casey came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding six hundred men, and in the evening was

evacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also sent to Col. Ingalls. He immediately communicated with the distance of the public property. The energy with them their wounded and dead. notified to prepare at any moment for the entire mediately communicated with the fleet, and a diision of men armed with axes proceeded during the night to cut down the trees around White House, and subsequently all the way along, above and below the Pamunkey Bridge, so as to give them free play for the use of their guns. On the same evening we had a report from headquarters that a division of the rebels, the force of "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. Ewell, were approaching, and threatening to open the way by the right flank for a raid on the White House. In the meantime the trains on the railroad were kept running night and day, carrying forward nothing but ammunition and munitions of war, with siege and rocket trains, and field-pieces.

The down train of cars due at 7 oclock on

Wednesday evening had not arrived, which added to the excitement among the sutlers and camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the evening, however, the train arrived, bringing down ninety wounded men, it having been dely all of Gen. Hooker's division, and had partici- day last: pated in the gallant advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday morning, driving the ene-my from their rifle-pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the city of Richmond. This is "the important point" planted on Trent Hill, to command the river bealluded to in the despatches of Gen. McClellan low. detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side At 10 o'clock A. M., it was discovered that the was reported to be about two hundred and twenrebels were crossing the river at New Bridge,
from the west side, and were ascending Gaines'

movements within our lines that were not under-graphic communication.

The immense stock of No attack was made during the day. The enstandable to civilians. The immense stock of from White House, were being carried off with dead and attending to the wounded. They great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that not only their own, but ours to attend to. in immense train of wagons had been running were obliged to leave our killed on the field of from that point all day, with forage and stores, battle, also those of our wounded who were not

ents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White over a road running between White Oak Swamp House. An immense train of wagons was also and Bottom's Bridge. They halted at a point moving forward from the Subsistence and Comnear Charles City until the next day, when they the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still franklin, Sumner and Keyes, whose forces held steadily moving forward with ammunition, and the centre and right of our line on the west side continued throughout the night. Cavalry scouts of the Chickahominy, to destroy everything in

the landing on shore, the numerous steamers and tugs, probably fifty in number, had been busy ward Carter's station on James river. All the towing down the river to West Point, a distance ambulances belonging to the army were brought of fifty miles, through its tortuous windin s, down to the station and filled with the severely long lines of brigs and barques laden with stores. wounded. But transportation could not be pro-And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented, it may be proper for him to to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The morning train brought down the gratifying news that the forward movements of Gen.
Hooker had been entirely successful, and that he

the definition of the resulting in the reports from the front on Thursday evening continued favorable, heavy skirmishing having taken place on the right, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily, whilst all the indications were that a general hattle slong the whole line would be taken to the read of which was across the railroad, on the road crossing the railroad at Savage's station—began to move toward Charles City, following the direction taken by Morrell's division in the afternoon. The trainsportation train was revealed by a long line of artillery.

The train was several hours in passing, and did not reach Charles City till late the next a general battle along the whole line would take morning.

place next day (Friday.) The trains were kept Gen. Smith was ordered to hold his position on in motion all night, carrying forward munitions the Chickahominy till the train was at a safe dis-of war, whilst the wagon trains were still lining tance, and then to follow, acting as a guard to

he roads with commissary stores. The Great Alarm on Friday,

On Friday morning the first item of news from he front received by telegraph was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell n attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by Gen. McCall with his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson was made at 3 o'clock a signal victory. This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive decision and decision and destructive decision an the war, the enemy being put in a complete rout. Gens. Hooker and Kearney bringing up the rear with very light loss to our forces. Although at night, and intended for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general battle along the whole line, and Gen. McClellan in order to be ready for all emergencies, gave directions to Gen. Casey, and Col. Ingalls to make every preparation for the instant re noval or de-struction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the pending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to render the successful defence of his position a certainty against such a movement of The steamers and tugs were all in early requi-ition, and were moving down the river with long.

Relative to the new position taken by Gen.

McClellan, the Washington Star of the 1st inst. he enemy as might ensue.

The steamers and tugs were all in early requirements of the steamers and tugs were all in early requirements of the steamers o the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out the stream. The immense pile of boxes of crackers, barrels of to have been won by Heintzleman's force on pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with bales of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become necessary.

The mail steamer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock in the morning, was reduced to the desired and at 9 o'clock a disratch.

was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank Gen. Porter's position on the right wing. At 11 o'clock a second dispatch announced that Gen. Porter had driven the enemy before him and repulsed them three times with terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by McClellan to fall back. This dispatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the Quartermaster's papers and valuables were brought on board the mail boat. That there were brought on board the mail boat. That there was an intention on the part of Gen. A cClellan to evacuate White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected there was no

of whom I had an opportunity of convers Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewall Jackson represent his rout to be most quite and sur-trous. He came down on them, expecting a sur-Almost the entire interest of the war is at this moment absorbed in the events now transpiring before Richmond, and we accordingly devote all our available space to a narrative of the contest. Instead of a surprise the enemy received for first first most reliable covers within the most

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drawn from the most reliable sources within our reach. We give the following account of Gen. McClellan's inovements on Wednesday the 25th, and the subsequent attack of the rebels upon our left wing, on Thursday and Friday, as described by the editor of the Baltimore American:

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they have occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, still moved on and exchanged showers of minning still moved on and exchanged showers of minning the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines are concerned, and in the changing of his left wing his right wing, still moved on and exchanged showers of minning the past few days.

narrative of events as they occurred at White Gen. Porter then a second time fell back to his came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow who had lost his arm assured

fully a mile beyond our original lines.

Again, for the fourth time, Gen. Porter fell back to his first position, when an order was re-ceived from Gen. McClellan to continue his retrograde movement slowly and in order. So soon as t became apparent to the enemy that it was th purpose of Gen. Porter to retire, the enemy again hed forward most boldly and bravely, when their advance was checked by the entire reserve force, consisting of the New York Fifth, Lieut. Col. Duryea, the New York Tenth, Col. Bendix, their advance was checked by the entire and two other regiments under command of Col Warren, Acting Brigadier General, and the enthe force which had previously

but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring toward the Chickahominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon the m and checked their move-ments and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order.

Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the attack during the balance of the evening, but turned his cohorts down toward the House, which seemed to be the haven of all his The division of the enemy dispatched in this direction was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, cavalry, artillery and infantry. They started down at three o'clock on Friday

The Movements on Saturday and Sunday. The following, from the correspondence of the New York Times, furnishes a description of the layed for their accommodation. They were near- movements of the left wing on Saturday and Sun

Early in the morning of Saturday our entire

Hill in large numbers. From this it was inferred The down train from the front reported all that they intended to move round toward Bot-quiet, with the exception of certain mysterious bridge and cut off our railroad and tele-

and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed.

Throughout the day at White House the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. Casey, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful laws in front of the White

had also been sent out in various directions dur-ing the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

While all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating also sent to the wounded at Savage's, for those

of vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river.

A small amount of commissary stores and camp dequipage was destroyed at Savage's. The larger portion of the army supplies were at Fair Oaks. Here we were obliged to burn vast quantities,

At about daylight on Sunday morning Gen. Smith began to retire over the same road that the transportation train had taken. Gens. Sumner, Keyes and Heintzleman also began to bring their forces round so as to make their front extend at right angles with the rear of the wagon train.

By noon, all our artillery, except that which

and covering the retreat. The main body of the army was now at Charles City, distant from the James river by one road six miles, and by another fifteen miles. McClellan's object was to reach James river at point opposite Turkey Bend.

At an early hour on Monday the army with its immense supply trains and artillery reached a point near Carter's Landing on the Jersey river, having moved in columns over the roads mentioned, without serious molestation from the enemy. Gen. McClellan arrived at Turkey Bend on the James river on Monday morning.

ordered to be detained, and at 9 o'clock a dispatch was received that a general battle was progressing our army, whose supplies of every description can be landed direct from the transports almost immediately in their camps, under

tion of the navy's gunboats.

We need hardly add that the new position of our army is upon high ground, on which it can operate to far greater advantage than of late, in the swamps of the Chickahominy."

Withdrawing from the Front.

doubt, but whether as a necessity or a strategic movement could not at that time be forseen.

About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent

was hottest whe made gashes it regiment after and wasted, and until nature as his horse. Hav recovered after to place him on the field.

every moan or and he must he The Battle at The practice Bridge battle is try. He had but when the advance he det

the evening, but ny dispatched in from twenty to ry and intantry ck on Friday afand Su nday. pondence of the

escription of the turday and Sunthe day before, miny and crossed bridges, four in id batteries were

nd the river be

covered that the at New Bridge, scending Gaines is it was inferred and toward Bot-

he day. The ened in burying the nded. They had attend to. on the field of ed who were not ce Friday night.

around the rail nite Oak Swamp alted at a poin t day, when they the enemy. nose forces held on the west side v everything in stores, ammunitransportation gradually with-'s. Word was vage's, for those river. All the ny were brought with the severely could not be proay.
stores and camp

ge's. The larger ere at Fair Oaks. vast quantities, cross the railroad, d at Savage's sta-

ation train was was at a safe dis-

ng as a guard to

orrell's division

same road that ten. Gens. Sum-so began to bring their front ex ar of the wagon

reept that which had arrived at vision came next. in regular order, ging up the rear as now at Charles

ver by one road miles.

the army with its tillery reached a the Jersey river, estation from the norning.
taken by Gen.
r of the 1st inst,

mediately on the point understood

rmediate depots, of railroad from thus practically ting strength of very description ransports almost ader the protec-

new position of on which it can than of late, in

m the correspon-ted on the James

the headquarters on Sunday morn-Fourth United reek.
camp in the in-

trench nents at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's brigades proceeded to the second line of redoubts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's divisions, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that Gen. Hooker hat Isllen back, the enemy advanced his seconts with two field pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of battle reading in the shady serenity of his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's brigade made a movement on both the kengler's brigade made a movement on both the fengler's brigade made a movement on both the fene wood.

On the approach of the rebel force to Savage's United States government in the consular office whose the hospital was established.

At that kind which betokened a hasty and forced march. Gen. Pope, we may believe, therefore, is on his way toward Richmond. More trops is on his way toward Rich Perhaps no man is more regretted in this division's and Kearney's divisions, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that Gen. Hooker hat fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the Eighty-eighth New York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood.

On the approach of the rebel force to Savage's Station, where the hospital was established, a white flag was sent out, and it was met by a Lieut. Colonel of the Confederates, who gave assurance that the hospital should be respected. There was no fring, purposely, in that direction, and if an occasional shell exploded near the house, it is believed to have been an accident.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident of any consequence is believed to have occurred. The soldiers regarded it as the earrying out of part of a necessary plan—the only dissatisfaction expressed being at the leaving behind of so many of the sick and wounded.

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and

at the leaving behind of so many of the sick and wounded.

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and co cred thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw the shedy and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers, also, attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house or bivouacked in the fields near by.

At 2 o'clock P. M., firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed Ayres was holding in check the relief force who were attempting to cross. This continued

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Stonewall Jackson is reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported the rebel loss in the several engagements of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as twenty thousand killed and wounded. Jackson is reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession of Gen. McClellan) as having been instantly killed at the battle of Gaines' Hill. The same paper reported in the Richmond papers of last Monday (in possession o

The Battle of Monday. who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began further to the left, in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads. At this point an immense body of fresh troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to grant the read.

who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy

immense body of frech troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Riehmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road.

Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Gens. Porter's and Keyes' commands were sono not heir way up the hill, returning from their confortable encampment beyond Malvern Hill. By half-past four o'clock P. M., the road was througed with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resist the advance of the enemy.

The fring now became incessant, the explosion of shells constant and most terrific from both lines, and there or o'clock P. M., the road was througed with the shouts and cheers of the contending forces. If we could have seen them, and estimated their strength or number, it would have been some relief, but they were advancing, apparently, to within less than a mile of our position, under o'ver of woods. It was very evident that our men were being driven in, and that, too, by an overwhelming force. At this juncture two of our gumbats, the Galena and Aroostook moved forward some half a mile and opened fire upon the left with their 54-pounders, the shells exploding in the edge of the woods, along the line of hills where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn our left. No doubt these terrific missiles had an excellent effect in deterring them from this enterprise, and in retarding their advance. In so long a range there was danger that some of our own men might be hit, and a signal station was established on the top of an old house overlooking the field, and also commanding a view of the river. The firing from the Galena was directed in front by these signals. The Jacob Bell and also the Aroostook fired several shells during the last part of the battle.

Meantime the contest raged with terrible fury along our whole front and right. Exploding shells filled the air, and rifled shot screamed overlooking the field, it was impossible, except from the sound to determine which way the tide of battle

obtain any list of killed and wounded, or in fact to learn definitely the result of the fight.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald we copy the following incidents of that portion of the five days fighting in which some of our Maine regiments were engaged.

With theirs. Our loss was very small. The fighting was most desperate. As fast as the rebels were mowed down, fresh troops immediately took their places, their officers appearing to disregard the lives of their men, holding them up under the hottest fire of our artillery, which swept them down as fast as they arrived. The

Bastles of Golding Farm. enemy has been repulsed and beaten back in every general dejection that followed the retire-

ets skirmished right into the main body, the rebels coming pell mell after them, hoping to capture the whole force, when, just as they turned the creat of the hill, Hancock's brigade and Brook's Fifth Vermont regiment gave them a staggering fire. At the same moment the artillery from the staggering than the same moment the artillery from the staggering than the same moment the artillery from the staggering than the same moment the artillery from the staggering than the same moment than a staggering than the same moment as the same moment than a staggering than the same and the same at a stagger in the same moment than a staggering than the same in the same at a stagger in the same The above extracts are from the Richmond Ex-

redoubt and below opened upon them and they fell, right and left, in heaps and files, until the desperation of the Georgians changed to doubt and then to panic. As they attempted to fall back, our men rose to their feet, rushed some distance and lay down again, pouring in as before murderous volleys. The whole fight lasted half Gen. McClellan, dated 1 o'clock, afternoon 4th,

murderous volleys. The whole fight lasted half a hour or an hour, and ended in one hundred dad Georgians being left upon the field. Our los was exceedingly slight, as our men were not on'v properly generalled, but the regimental officers of this brigade are some of the most effective in the service—as Col. Cobb of the Fifth Wisconsin, Col. Burnham of the 6th Maine, Col. Vinton of the Forty-ninth New York, &c.

The Sixth Maine has reported thirty killed and wounded.

The next morning the unfortunate Georgians, who had meantime, heard of their success of Friday across the Chickahominy, determined to attack our lines before Gen. Smith's division a

Attack our lines before Gen. Smith's division a second time, and make another effort to occupy the redoubt near Golding's house. Their dead still lay at the bottom or meadow where they had fallen the night before, and our troops had stolen around in the night to a strip of wood near a picket station, where they dug and masked a rifle pit.

under all circumstances was admirable.

No guns have been lost since the engagement of Friday June 27th, when McCall's Division was at the outset overwhelmed by superior numbers and 25 field pieces fell into the hands of the rebels. The sick and wounded are being sent forward to hospitals.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his Army.

Headouarrees Army of the Poroyane A

rifle pit.

At eight o'clock the Georgians formed in line of battle, headed by Col. Lamar, of the Seventh Georgia, (known in connection with the celebrated slave case of the yacht Wanderer,) the first regiment, by repute, to enter the rebel service.

The add not seem dispirited by their ill success.

Gargia, (known in connection with the eclobrate el sieve case of the yeacht Wanderey), the first regiment, by repute, to enter the rebel service. To gid alon steem dispirated by their ill success as me inevitable fate-terrible volleys, that enter them to pieces, literally betchering them—and their enemy, though so obvious to feeling, was nowhere plain to the sight. Lying in the tangler of the theory of the through a fence, the keen eyed Wisconsian, Maine or Pennsylvanian was holding the terrible ride, every thrill of which the sent the leaden messenger through fisher and their enemy. In the words of the through a fence, the keen eyed will wounded, and in attempting to round their enemy in the sent the leaden messenger through fisher and not make that all its heroic denimes of the protection of the same race and nation, and their enemy is a position. The protection of the same race and nation, and the sent the leaden messenger through fished and on the same race and nation, and the sent through a fence, the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same race and nation, and the protection of the same ra

ter, the latter under command of Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellett. I proceeded about 65 miles to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft built by the enemy and protected by four guns in battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying below the raft, viz: the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston. I ran up close under the battery and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats and set them adrift down upon us. I was obliged to leave the river to escape a conflagration. The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us. Respectfully,

(Signed,) Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Ellett.

The Rebeis Routed at Boonesville.

Corinth, July 2. Eight or ten regiments of ter, the latter under command of Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellett. I proceeded about 65 miles to

BRIGHTON MARKET---July 3.

Special Motices.

PHILIP LEE. Proprietor.

Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

The Rebeis Routed at Boonesville.
Corinth, July 2. Eight or ten regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sheridan's advance guard about two miles south of Booneville at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Our companies made a most brilliant charge on the enemy's rear. At the same time Maj. Conn of the 2d Iowa cavalry made a dash in front and of the 2d Iowa cavalry made a dash in front and larming him so much that the same time Maj. Conn western mixed, 60 @ 61c, per bushel.

Ref. alarming him so much that Ref. Sales of Eastern at \$15.

About half-past 3 o'clock the rebels commenced retreating, but Sheridan, owing to his small force was unable to pursue. Loss not reported.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Cornth, Miss., 6th. On the 1st inst., Col.
Sheridan's 2d Michigan Cavalry with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked at Boonsville, Miss., by parts of eight rebel regiments, numbering 4700, which he defeated and drove back after \$100. Corn 1 a 2c lower—mixed western \$1.20 @ \$1.25. Canada club 90c @ \$1.00. Corn 1 a 2c lower—mixed western 46c @ 51c. seven hours fighting. Our loss was 41 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss must have been very great. They left 65 dead on the field.

I respectfully recommend Col. Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

I respectfully recommend Col. Major General.

Evacuation of James Island by our Troops.
Hilton Head, June 27—2.30 P. M. An order has been sent to our troops on James Island to evacuate. All the steamers now here will soon sail to Stono river to bring the troops here.
Capture of Vicksburg—Confingration in the City.

The Course Portland to Augusta. And the Major General.
S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt reply.

S. M. PETTENGILL, & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the Major Farmer in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

YET OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES.

Capture of Vicksburg—Conflagration in the City.

Caro, July 5. The ram Monarch brings news from Vicksburg to the 28th ult. On Thursday, Commodore Porter's fleet commenced to shell the Phillip Lee. Proprietor.

Phillip Lee. Proprietor.

Depot. No. 136 William street. New York. From Yicksburg to the 25th uit. On Thursday Commodor? Peter's fleet commenced to shell the apper batteries below the town. This continued can be appeared to the proper batteries below the town. This continued can be appeared to the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. This continued unit a colone, when the firing ceased. During the bombardment the rebel batteries played feely. Cocas Dansma. Cocas Dan

Enter a Gelding Farm.

The general dejection that followed the retirement of our troops across the Chickahominy was particularly relieved by the good news of two considerable successes by the division of Gen. Smith, who held a position on the extreme right, consisting of a line of breastworks and two redoubts. The left of these redoubts was strongly constructed, and had much annoyed the enemy, and they determined to seize the opportunity of advancing up to Smith's redoubt. This duty was assigned to Toombs' Georgia brigade, one of the best or ganizations in the Confederate service. They drive in our pickets about seven o'clock on Friday evening, and advanced, with close volleys of Manney. The conflict was terrible, and at half past eight was of the complete when the control of the company and a many large enems, as indeed they had been all day, expecting to juin in the contest on the other side. The day evening and advanced, with close volleys of the conflict was terrible. The day evening and advanced, with close volleys of the conflict was terrible, and a half. At half past nine, being heavily reflect, the most vocidently hopeless against us to bright, and after traversing a bottom or decided they had been all day, expecting to juin in the contest on the other side. The good of the condition of the control of the contro

The Army and Navy Gazette argues that the Confederates are rapidly giving way before the steady and scientifically applied superior resources of the North. It thinks, however, that the Federal military successes are no guaranty for the restoration of the Union.

The Paris Constitutional regards mediation as a mere question of time. Public opinion is in favor of it, and it gains ground in France and England. It is for the government to seize a favorable opportunity.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lindsay in postponing till July 11, his motion relative to British

poning till July 11, his motion relative to British relations with America, expressed hopes that the

government would in the meantime see the necessity for recognizing the South, and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear that the Confederates werd now able to assert their index odence.

Earl Russel defended the course of England in the Mexican expedition. She did all she undertook, and the French government was not sending reinforcements in consequence of the action of the action of the force of the the Mexican expedition. She did all she undertook, and the French government was not sending reinforcements in consequence of the action of England.

Earl Russell, in response to Lord Brougham, promised to produce the correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre. The subject being now closed, the opinion of the law officers was that there was no power in England.

to the Emily St. Pierre. The subject being now closed, the opinion of the law officers was that there was no power in England to surrender the vessel. At first it was supposed there was no precedent, but one has been found in which, under similar circumstances, England failed to obtain redress from America during Mr. Adams' Presidency.

A debate took place on the development of cotton culture in India. The government reiterated its desire to do all that was possible in the matter.

France.

There is a great activity in France for sending

There is a great activity in France for sending reinforcements to Mexico. The number now stated to be sent is 12,000. One report says Gen. Forey is commander-in-chief; another says Gen.

TWO DAYS LATER. The steamer Hibernian from Liverpool June 26th and Londonderry 27th passed Cape Race

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

sta, July 4th, 1862. To the People of Maine :

To the People of Maine:

An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and if raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. Of this number the President of the United States desires and expects that Maine should furnish her proportion or quota.

Our gallant and pariotic State has done her whole duty in the past, and she will not falter nor fail in the present nor in the future.

That her material interests may be protected and advanced; that tranquility and peace may be restored throughout the land; that the Constitution and the Union which have been to us all, the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and are the selected guardians, may be saved, and that the light of our great example may shine brighter, to guide, to cheer and to bless the nations;—To aid in all these, I invoke of the people of this State a prompt and hearty response to the new demand upon their patriotism; and may they all unite in the work that is before them, each laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, inducence and sympathy—profering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart, and his highest hopes to the cause of his country!

General orders will be issued immediately, giving autherity for raising new Regiments of Infantry, and for calling into actual service a portion of the ununiformed Militia of the State.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Ja., Governor of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

cample, influence and sympathy—profering his treasure, his time, his sterrich, his heart, and his highest hopes to the cause of the control of the ununiformed Militia of the State.

STATE OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 4.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 4.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 4.

In parassuce of equilation and authority from the President of the United States, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief or the United States, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is authorised to the Control of the Control o

and patriotic work. To remore success by say, the President of the United States has requested this call to be made.

The Commander-in-Chief does not doubt that our true-hearted soldiery will make such response as will still further illustrate the petriotism and devotion of our gallant and faithful State.

Section of the control of the contro

simply three spruce joists,) will be as follows:

No. 1, \$50; No. 2, \$70; No. 3, \$90.

Wrapping chains, Grappiers, and Hooks, if wanted, will be furnished to those who purchase machines, at the lowest cost of manufacturing.

Persons ordering machines will have them delivered at their place of residence, or at the nearest steamboat or Railroud Depot by addressing

A. CRAWFORD & CO., Warren, Me.

Warren, June, 1802.

HAYING TOOLS.

A large supply, embracing all the latest improvement for

A large supply, embracing all the latest improvements, for sale cither at wholesale or retail by

JOHN McARTHUR.

COP'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

EDWIN CHICK,

Sold by

4w25.

West Market Square, Bangor, Me.

WOOD'S WORLD RENOWNED MOWER | STOCK BREEDING.





Consisting of Regulation Swords, Shoulder Straps, Silk Sashes,
Belts, &c., &c.
SETH E. BROWN,
Of the late firm of Jones, Ball & Co.
April 8, 1862.

DR. C. ROBINS, Charlestown, Mass.

Having purchased this young Stallion, known as the "Pease Colt," of Exeter, Maine, at a price of fifteen hundred dollars, he will stand at my stable, in Augusta, east side of the river, one mile from Kennebee Bridge, this season, for the improvement of Stock. This horse is seven years old, dark bay color, weight close to ten hundred pounds, 15½ hands high.

McClellan was sired by the old Drew Horse, and his dam the celebrated English mare Shark, giving the horse a large share of English blood. This Stallion has shown faster time, a hall mille, than any other Staltion ever raised in Maine, of his age, having trotted in Bangor, October last, in 2.35, in public. Terms lower than any Stallion of his value in Maine.

WARRANT, \$25; BEASON, \$15; SINGLE SERVICE, \$12.

As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a Stock Horse, will As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a Stock Herse, will refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly lett their

refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly lett the names.

Col. G. W. Stanley, Augusta, Allen Lambard, "Hiram Prew, Orin shaw, Maj. W. H. Chisam, "John L. Seavey, Waisrville. Hiram Reed, "Rect, Gardiner, Ghosse Getchell, Glideon Wells, Fairfield, Henry W. Bradstreet, Gardiner, Mr Pease, Gardiner, Go. H. Balley, Fortland, John Early Rockinnd, Geo. H. Balley, Fortland, John Early Rockinnd, Geo. H. Balley, Fortland, John Early E. W. Horace Beals, Togus House, Mentry Baker, Sidney.

The subscriber has also three other Stallions of different lasses and superior breed, as follows : HECTOR!

Little need be said of the qualities of this favorite horse, as be has been seen by thousands, and is known to be one of the best and fastest trotters in Maine. He has trotted his mile, at Waterville, in public, in 2.39‡. His stock can be seen at my farm.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service, \$5.

YOUNG ST. LAWRENCE,

This Horse is six years old, weighs 1000 pounds: 15½ hands high; a square trotter, and can show 2 50—of fine style and color life is of mixed blood of the old celebrated 8t. Lawrence, who has trotted his mile in 2 32, out of the old trotting mare "Blue Bonnet." Young St. Lawrence is pronounced to be, by good judges, one of the fluest proportioned Stock Horses, for all uses, in the State.

ThRMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service \$5. WHALEBONE MORGAN.

This horse is a descendant of old Whalebone Morgan, is six years old, weigns 1100 pounds, very dark chesnut color, 16 hands high, and for Step, Style, and Action, is unexpassed. He is of more Morgan blood than any horse of his age in the State. Those wishing to rear large and stylish horses, of Alorgan blood, are invited to call and examine this Stallion.

blood, are invited to call and examine this Stallion.

TERMS—\$6; \$4; \$3.

This is a contained the risk of their owners. Good pasturage provided at 33 cents per week; hay, one dollar.

GEORGE M. ROBINSON.

Augusta, May 12, 1862.

MORGAN AND MESSENGER

STALLION.

BLACK MORGAN.

This Horse is six years old in June of the present year. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, is jet black, and his feet and legs are clean and well proportioned. He is of a quiet disposition, and is a fast trotter.

PEDIGRAE:—This young Stailion was sired by the Old Eaton Horse, owned by W. Beats, Winthrop. His dam was a Morgan mare, sired by Old Black Morgan and owned by Joseph Maxim, Beach Hill, better known as the old Maxim mare for years, and was well known to be one of the best mares in the county.

We, the undersigned are acquainted with this young Stallion, Black Morgan, bred by J. Maxim of Wayne, and hereby certify that the statement and pedigree are correct.

JOSEPH MAXIM, CHARLES GRAIVES, CARUS SWIFT, OSGOOD GRAIVES, BUSSELL LAMB.

This horse will be kept for the improvement of the breed of horses at Livermore Falls, Thursdays and Fridays. At Winthrop Village, Saturdays, and at my place two miles west of Wayne Village, the present season.

TERMS—\$\frac{3}{2}\$ to warrant; \$\frac{3}{4}\$ for the season; \$3 by the leap.

L. C. LEADBETTER, Proprietor.

Wayne, June 24, 1862.

9w2b

Wayne, June 24, 1862.

VERMONT BLACK HAWK,

"WAMSUTTA." a dark buy, 15\(\) hands high,
weighs 95\(\) be., good style, fooled May 25, 1856,
zas got by Vermont Black Hawk, Dam, 'Jenny
Lind" by "Naugatuck," Grand Dam Lady Moore. Naugatuck
was got by Vermont Black Hawk; Dam, Lady Burton, bred by
Ab'm Burton, butchess Co., N. Y. and out of Messenger Mare
Manbrino Paymaster. He trotted the fall after he was 5 years
old, on Union track, Long Island, in 240, without a break. He
was afterwards sold to a company in Louisiana. Lady Moore
was got by Mambrino Paymaster, he by Mambrino, and he by
imported Messenger. Her dare was Messenger Maid, by Mambrino. Lady Moore was put to breeding when 5 years old.
Previous to that she trotted to a 500 lb. wagon in 250. Bet
was the dam of "Eureka," who now stands in Dutchess Co., N.
Y. at \$50. He was fooled in 1849, June 14, and can show faster
trotting colts than any horse now living. His owner sold in May
186 ', in New york city of his get, a pair of Marcs for \$1500, and
two geldings for \$1500 each. One of his colts trotted in 225
when 5 years old. Watsutra was awarded the first premium
in his class at the Vermont State Fair Sept. 1860 as the best colt
'4 years and under 7," and had to trot against a 6 year old horse
to get it.

The above horse will stand at my place in Belgrade, also at to get it.

The above horse will stand at my place in Beigrade, also at

John Sturges stable in Vassalboro' on Baturdays until further notice. Season service to end the 10th of August.

TERMS—For the Season, \$10; to warrant \$15; single service \$6. Marcs from a distance kept at hay or pasture for a reasonable compensation.

AMOS ROLLINS & Co.
May 19, 1862.

Skowhegan, May 23, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE DREW STALLION

Will stand for the use of Marcs, at the PENOBSCOT

EXCHANGE STABLE, in Bangor, the coming season

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—\$20 to insure a foal; \$15 for the

scason; \$10 for a single service.

Particular pains will be taken with such marcs as may be left
at my place, attuated in Levant, that they are well cared for, and
charges reasonable.

HIRAM DREW, Proprietor.

Bangor, April 25, 1862.

Damon 3d is one of the best and most thorough bred Bulls in the State.

His calves are almost invariably of a deep red color, and more sought after by stock raisers than any others, prices varying from \$25 to \$75, when calves. He was awarded the first prise in class 1896, and the first prise in 1857, Albany County Agricultural Society, held at Bufalo 1851; he was also awarded the first prise at the Maine Agricultural Society held at Bufalo 1851; he was also awarded the first prise at the Maine Agricultural Society held at Readfield in 1859. Terms \$2.

N. B. Good pasturage provided for Cowsthat are driven from a distance.

Brigadier Island, Scarsport, June 25, 1862.

Brigadier Island is connected with the main land by a hard, gravelly har, and can be crossed at half tide.

Now on the Farm of Wm. 8. Grant, at Farmingdals—one two years old last October, the other one year last November. Ap-ply to S. B. McCAUSLAND. Farmingdale, April 28, 1862.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY MAPLEWOOD FARM, South Windham.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The subscriber continues to Card Wool and Dress Cloth at his old stand. Having the best of machinery, trusts he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOSEPH KEITH.

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometer Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops. Augusta, June 10, 1861.

NEW LONDON SCYTHES. 50 dozen Phillips, Messer & Colby's New London Cast Steel
Ecythes, for sale by the dozen or single, by THOS. LITTLE.
Augusta, June 17, 1862.

FOR SALE.

Two Full Blooded Jersey Bulls,

GRADE JERSEY STOCK FOR SALE.

One four year old Cow, and 2 two-year old Heifers, all new milks. Half bloods and three-quarters blood Calves. for sale by the subscriber.

Winthrop, June 21, 1862.

3w25

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

For sale by Augusta, June 23, 1862.

CHURNS.

WOOD'S MOWER.

J. B. FILLEBROWN,
DENTIST.
WINTHROP, ... MAINE.

gan.
The Stock of this horse is of larger size, trots faster and commands more price than the stock of any horse that has been in this county the last ten years.

Terms for single service, \$5; to warrant, \$8.

ALEX. CRAWFORD.

DAMON THIRD.

The subscriber takes pleasare in informing the public that he has purchased the celebrated Bull DAMON THIRD, formerly owned by the North Vienna stock Company, and that he intends to keep the same the ensuing season for the use of cows, and that he has put the terms within the reach of all who wish to improve their stock.

Damon 3d is one of the best and most thorough

"Where did you get it?"

"Willie gave it to me."
"And who's Willie?"

may get nothing."

"Lily may die before she reaches her majority,"
said her uncle. "In that case her fortune comes to me."

Mrs. Hunter's eyes glistened, but she replied

"Lily tried to do so, but the food was so different from anything she had been accustomed to that she barely succeeded in swallowing two or three mouthfuls.

"What do you mean?"
"I will tell you," said her husband, sinking his voice. "My affairs are in a desperate condition. I am on the brink of failure. Nothing but my brother's fortune will retrieve me. I will tell you what I have thought. I will carry Lily with me to some distant place in the West, and leave the sturdy backwoodsman's axe. Madge, having the sturdy backwoodsman's axe. Madge, having the sturdy backwoodsman's axe. Madge, having

travelled for many days, a long and wearlessed day. journey, till they reached Higgins' tavern, situations day. Having little to occupy his time, he conceived the state and least settled portions

journey, till they reached Higgins' tavern, stuanded in one of the wildest and least settled portions of the Miami country—the point at which our in this respect, for the six years she had been in this respect, for the six years she had been in the desire to educate Lily, whose improvement in this respect, for the six years she had been in the desire to educate Lily, whose improvement in this respect, for the six years she had been in the desire to educate Lily.

On the day succeding his arrival at the tavern, fit of sickness, in which Lily had attended to her

but a little distance when he said, "Sit down on the log a minute, and I will go a little farther and less appeared to listen well pleased, and though

Mr. Hunter went out in the morning and was gone the greater part of the day. Lily, mean-

nge, and the rude backwoodsmen who thronged

age, and the rude backwoodsmen who thronged the bar room, filled her with vague terror.

Next morning her uncle bade her get ready to go, which she did gladly, and they set out in the wagon as before. The way secame wilder and wilder. Here and there patches of forest appeared; and at length they came in sight of a large strip of woods, stretching out black and unsightly before them.

"Did you ever see a squirrel, Lily?" asked

In return her uncle described the agility of the

The trustful child sat down to wait for her un-

Lily gazed at her with a look half startled, half

anxious. She strode towards her with a firm.

masculine step, and placed her hand on the child's

"I am waiting for uncle Robert," said Lily,

are coming to live with me. Didn't you ever hear of your Aunt Madge?"

"I never had any Aunt Madge," said Lily, gazing up into her face with terror.

"I don't want to go," she cried. I want to go back with Uncle Robert."

"You won't go?" asked the woman in a

Madge let go the child's hand, and whirling the

"You never heard of me but I'm your aunt, for

"You are to go with me," she said.

all that. Now come with me."

along, but the child resisted.

threatening voice. "No, no."

"He's gone, and won't come back again.

shoulder.

The great black oaks above her nodded their

little animal, and said in conclusion, "I dare say there are plenty in these woods. Let us go out

He made the communication to Madge at a favorable time. She had just recovered from a severe

wants with the most gentle care, and the most patient assiduity. Madge felt grateful, at least,

a ready assent.

Henceforth Lily spent whole hours daily in the

these hours, he taught her his native language

and Italian so that she could converse in each with

facility. He read with her from his well chosen

with enthusiasm, expatiated on their beauties,

library the best works of modern literature, and

while she listened attentively and with enjoyment. He discovered, to his delight, that she had an ex-

quisite ear for music, and henceforth took great pains to cultivate it. He made her, like himself,

of contempt for anything of this nature, nevertheless appeared to listen well pleased, and though

to save her consistency she pronounced it "flum mery," yet was evidently well pleased at Lily"

from remembrance, and though her taste some-times revolted from the plebian appellation of Betsy, she supposed that it was the one she had al-

ways borne. On one or two occasions she attempt

ed to elicit from Madge, or Aunt Madge, as

early history, but all these were rudely cut short by the old woman, who told her that she was an orphan, whom she had taken to bring up. So Lily waited patiently, trusting that some time the

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Hunter, with characteristic duplicity moure

while, in secret, she rejoiced that she was so hap-

To avoid suspicion, a long advertisement was in-

We now return to Robert Hunter, who, on his

still continued to call her, some particul

truth would be brought to light.

pily rid of her.

Lily looked into the hard, unrelenting face; but what she saw there gave her no hopes of a successful resistance. She submitted herself passively to the woman's guidance. Madge strode was William Grant her boy-lover.

ty, "I am going to marry Willie when I grow

"Fie, Lily," said the nurse, "it's very improp-

Poetry.

THE CITY OF THE LIVING.

In a broad realm, who e beauty passed all measure, A city fair and wide, Within the dwellers lived in peace and pleasure, And never any died.

Disease and pain and death, those stern marauders Which mar our world's fair face, Rever encroached upon the pleasant borders Of that bright dwelling place

Without the city's walls, death reigned as ever, And graves ruse side by side— Within, the dwellers laughed at his endeavor, And never any died

To feel no death-damp, gathering cold and colder.

And hurrying from the world's remotest quarters, A tide of pigrims flowed Across broad plains and over mighty waters, To find that blessed abode,

Where never death should come between, and sever Them from their loved apart— Where they might work, and will, and live forever, Still holding heart to heart.

And many years rolled on, and saw them striving With unabated breath, And other years still found them living, And gave no hope of death.

Yet listen, hapless soul whom angels pity, Graving a boon like this— Mark how the dwellers in the wondrous city Grew weary of their blss.

One and another, who had been concealing,

The pain of iffe's long thrall,
Forsook their pleasant places, and came stealing
Outside the city wall,

Craving, with wish that knew no more denying,

Daily the current of rest-seeking mortals Swelled to a broader tide, Till none were left within the city's portals, And graves grew green outside.

Would it be worth the having or the giving, The boon of endless breath? Ah, for the weariness that comes of living There is no cure but death!

Were that sweet rest denied;
And few, methinks, would care to find the city
Where never any died!

Our Story-Teller.

THE CORNELIAN CROSS.

CHAPTER I.

Thirty years ago large portions of the great West, now thickly settled, were covered with na-tive forest, inhabited only by a few hardy pion-

eers, whom a spirit of enterprise, or, it may be, some crime against society, had banished from the companionship of their fellows. Such was

the case with that part of Ohio, then a frontier State, known as the Miami country, though the

extreme southwestern part of this district was even then well settled. In one of the wildest

parts of this district was situated a small public

ase, known as Higgins' Tavern. It was a rude

building, large upon the ground, but of only one

story; and the fare was far from the best. In

fact, the chief patrons of this house of entertain-

ion, so little that she could scarcely be taken for

his daughter. Her face was wonderful. Her

hair fell in natural ringlets. Soft brown eyes looked out from beneath long lashes, while the flush upon her cheeks rivalled the crimson tints

"Are we going to stop here, uncle?" she asked, lifting her mild eyes to the face of her

companion.
"Yes, Lily," was the reply.
"How long?" asked the child, looking with

"I cannot tell. Until my business is finished

The uncle bent a singular look upon the child.

as he said this, a look which somehow suggested

evil intentions, but Lily was too young and guile-

less to interpret his meaning. They were now

inquired the gentleman, instinctively singling out Joe Higgins, the landlord, from the group of

men who were lounging about the door.
"Yes," was the hesitating reply, "though may

ok as if you wasn't used to our backwoods way

"I have travelled not a little, my good friend,

said the gentleman, smiling, and I have learned when at Rome to do as the Romans do."

"I don't know whether you'll fare as well as

you'd like to stop we'll do as well by you a

"Then the matter is decided," said the ger

"What may I call your name, sir?" inquired

"And this little gal is yours, I suppose," con

"I thought may be she wasn't your darter.

tinued Higgins.
"No," said Mr. Hunter, "she is not my daugh-

She doesn't seem to favor you much."

A fire was soon laid in a small room, in or

corner of the house, and thither, as soon as it was

sufficiently warm, the travellers were conducted

CHAPTER II.

Two brothers, Edward and Robert Hunter

commenced business in New York. At first they were associated together; but finally the partner-ship was dissolved, and from that time the for-

tunes of the two were varied. Edward was uni

formly successful. Every undertaking in which he engaged prospered. With Robert the reverse was the case. He met with several losses of mag-

nitude, which crippled his resources to such ar extent that he had become embarrassed, when

his brother was seized with the typhoid fever

gates of the tomb. He had one child-

then prevalent, and in a few days was brough

Lily—who has already been introduced to the reader. Her mother died when she was yet an infant. When all hope of a favorable termination

to his disease had departed, Edward summone his brother Robert to his bedside.

"Brother Robert," said he faintly, "my chie

regret in dying is that I must leave my poor Lily fatherless. Yet I am comforted by the thought

that you, in whose charge I leave her, will be to her as a father, and will cherish her tenderly till

some natural grief for his brother's neat death, some natural grief for his brother's neat death, could scarcely conceal the joy which this announcement gave him. "If it shall please God to take you away, rest at case about Lily. I will love and care for her as if she were my own child.

"I thank you, Robert," said the sick man

pressing his hand gratefully. "You will find that I have provided, in my will, for a liberal compen-

sation to you, yearly, for the trouble you may incur, as long as Lily remains under your guardianship; and if it should happen that she should be

taken away, I have left my property to you, with

that lighted up his brother's face on hearing the

words, he would have felt more uneasiness than before, in leaving his child fatherless. But Rob

ert suppressed all marks of an unreasonable joy, and replied gravely—
"I thank you, brother Edward, for this mark

of thoughtful kindness, but I fervently pray that, with such a condition annexed, I may never profit

I have all confidence in you, Robert," re

sponded the sick man; but leave me now—I feel weary and would sleep."

Could the dying man have seen the wicked joy

So help me Heaven!"

the time she shall marry, or attains her majo ity."
"My brother," said Robert, who, in spite o

tleman, getting out of the wagon. "Lily, jump

the landlord, with instinctive curiosity.

"Robert Hunter," was the reply.

ter, but my neice."

among the Romans," returned Higgins, whose

general information was somewhat limited; "but

be you wen't like the fare we can give you.

"Can you accommodate us for a day or two?"

some dread at the rudely attired backwood

I don't think that will take a long time."

whom curiosity had led to the door.

at the tavern door.

Ours were indeed a fate deserving pity,

So long had it been crossed, The blessed possibility of dying,— The treasure they had lost.

And so they lived, in happiness and pleasure, And grew in power and pride,
And did great deeds, and said up stores of treasure,
And never any died.

No fear of parting, and no dread of dying Could ever enter there—
No mourning for the lost, no anguished crying
Made any face less fair.

O, happiest of all earth's favored places!
O, bliss, to dwell therein—
To live in the sweet light of loving faces
And fear no graves between!

Disputing life's warm truth, To live on, never lonelier or older, Radiant in deathless youth!

In a long-vanished age, whose varied story
No record has to day,
So long age expired its grief and glory—
There flourished, far away,

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordersen, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, and in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a County, of the Monday of June, 1862.

The ingredients of which it is composed and their peculiar combination, render it easy and effectual in its operation, and rardly fails to restore the lowels to a normal and healthy condition. It does not act as a powerful cathartic, but is designed to the worst aliments to which the human fiesh is bein.

Attest: J. Beuron, Register.

Copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Beuron, Register.

Yellow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, in said County, secared, and the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

The return of the Commissioners apointed to assign to Betsey Smiley, widow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June ext, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return, as amended, show cause, if any they have, why the said return, as amended, should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

It has been recommissioners appointed to assigned accordingly.

It has a support to the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berron, Register.

Yellow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berron, Register.

Yellow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berron, Register.

Yellow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, the said County, the said return, as amended, show cause, if any they

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mat-

able Terms.
AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs — All person therefore, having demands against the State of said deceased ar desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 23, 1862. DARROT & BRADBURY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND DEALERS IN

ointed Administratrix on the Estate of OLIVER TRASK, late of MOUNT VERNON,

ne same snould not be allowed.

o his request.

A TRUK COPY—Attest: J. BURTON. Register.

29\*

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anth-Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c., Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

B. F. PARROTT, Sales for cash only. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

AT REDUCED PRICES, No. 11 Clapp's Block, Congress St., Portland. Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the marke for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AGENT.

With new and very important Improvemen

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER-the heapest and the best Wringer ever invented—with the excep-ion of the 'counties of York, 'umberiand, Oxford, Sagadahoc, and Kennebee. This is no humbug. Parties can make money by investing in this machine, by ap-lying to I. G. VANNAH, Gardiner,

I. G VANNAH. Gardiner, or FULLER & SAWIELLE, Augusta. May 24, 1882.

MISS D. E. PRAY.

Continut her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphheria, Jewers and Consumption.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

first Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me OFFICE Hours, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M.

31tf MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

GARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sises—Tarred and untarred Itemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarus, Marline, Flax and Itemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twise, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MOARTHUR.

WE ofer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra, and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

Augusts, Jan. 1862.

AUGUSTA CARRIAGE
DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned to his oid stand on WAIER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,
of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience in
the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he
can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point
of style and durability
Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New
England, genttemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can
either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for
any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be
warranted in every particular.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory
Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varuish
and Black Varnish for enameted leather tops.

Reparing done in all its branches at short notice.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN

Reparing done in all its branches at short notice.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN
B. F. MORSE.

24st

HOMESTEADS FOR \$20.

THE MISSOURI LAND COMPANY
Have purchased from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company a large tract of land in Northern Missouri, adjoining the flourishing town of Hamilton, Caldwell county, for farming and manufacturing purposes, and have divided their property into lots and farms.

There will be issued, by the Association 10,000 shares for lots, among which are included Three Hundred Farms, vis.; ten of cighty acres, twenty of forty acres, forty of twenty acres it gibty of ten acres, and one hundred and fifty of five acres, or a corresponding proportion to the number of shares issued. The build ug lots will vary in size, from twenty-five feet wide by one hundred feet deep, to fifty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet deep.

Remittances can be made by mail (in registered letters) with safety, or may be sent by drait or express. Certificates will be sent by return mail, on receipt of remittance.

Partics remitting payment for Certificates may be correctly issued

The Articles of Association limit each subscriber to ten shares. Certificates a fine payment for Certificates may be and by calling on or addressing

2m23

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK

Emigrants settling in colonles, will contribute greatly to each approved by Congress.

Emigrants settling in colonles, will contribute greatly to each approved by Congress.

COLONIZATION.

The Petritors of LAFOREST ELLIS, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Edmand Longley, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, the state, respectfully represents, that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Sidney, and described as follows, wis:—The homestead farm of the deceased, which it is necessary should be sold in order to pay the legacies and execute the provisions of said will. That an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of fourteen hundred dollars, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Faid Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

LAFOREST ELLIS. KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Avorsta, on the This Medicine is the most Certain Cure for

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY ...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Elizabeth Fors, widow of John Fors, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, bet dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:

ENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

THE attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy care for all the aches and pains that flesh is helf to.

The unattisms is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kensely's Rheumatic Liniment.

Neuralgin—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden remain of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden remain and beast.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Hruises are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Billious Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and howels—side a tesusponful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimen.

estate of which William Robbins, late of Augusta, in said County, died seized, amongst the parties owning shares therein, having made return of their doings:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return should not be accepted, and partition made accordingly.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burrox, Register. 23\* ENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Court of Probate, held

allowance:
OADREED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interest, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER. Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

23\*

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

24\*

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

25\*

Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandise for transportation, and various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters. Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reasons

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to sneet the rants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

(T) Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861. DR. BELL,

Operating Surgeon, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

LOR SALE LOW.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER

50 barrels Extra Clear Perk—Augusta packed—and very nice, for sale low by ROBINSON & MULLIKEN.
Augusta, April, 1862.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

"William," said the latter, "I shall not require your services further as clerk. I have already engaged some one in your place."

William flushed painfully.

"How have I displeased you, sir?" he asked, tremulously.

"Not at all."

"As you please," returned William Grant, without the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the paper you have burned is a copy! Furthermore, if I leave your office now I shall at once proceed to charge you, before a legal tribunal, with the appearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the papearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will merely remark, that the papearance of excitement; "but, before I go, I will mere "Not at all."

The sleep into which he quietly sank, was the sleep of death!

The obsequies of Edward Hunter, under the direction of his brother, were conducted with due solemnity. His brother, with a white handker-chief pressed to his eyes, seemed plunged in profound grief, when, Heaven forgive him, he was inwardly contriving plans by which to defraud his orphan neice. Lily gazed in quiet sorrow at the beloved face, which looked at her so pale and ghastly through the coffiu lid. She did not give way to violent grief; but the intensity of her emotion was evident from her heaving breast and pale countenance.

At length it was all over. Lily left the desert-"Why, then, do you turn me off at such short notice? "The fact is, William," said his employer, smiling, "I need your services in another capacity. I require a confidential person to travel at the West for a time, to attend to our business in that direction. I have selected you for that purpose,

At length it was all over. Lily left the deserted house, and became an inmate of her uncle's family. He, too, had a daughter of about her an ame?"

"Yes," said the child, gazing in a fascination of terror at the strange creature who addressed her.

"Yes! Is that your manners? Haven't I got a name?" and when you return, if you have no objection, you shall enter the firm." william expressed his gratitude warmly, and William expressed his gratitude warmly, and at once made preparations for his Western tour. While stopping in a small town in southwestern Ohio, in walking down the main street, his attention was suddenly drawn to the face of a young girl. A throng of memories rushed over him. It was—it must be—but he would satisfy himself! Stepping up, he placed his hand upon the young girl's arm.

Misfortures a would have utterly impoverished her uncle. It was William Grant's original intention to limit his claim to the property itself, but the persistent attempt of Robert Hunter to evade the recognition of her rights changed his determination; so that when the matter was settled the merchant found himself reduced to one-stepting up, he placed his hand upon the

young girl's arm.
"Lily," said he, "don't you remember your old playfellow, Willie Grant?"
Lily had forgotten the name she used to bear,

ed house, and became an inmate of her uncle's family. He, too, had a daughter of about her own age, but resembling her in no other respect. Robert Hunter had married a wife altogether heartless, and selfish, with expensive tastes, which had not little to do with her husband's embarrassments. Her daughter, Rose, under her mother's teaching, promised to become like her.

Mrs. Robert Hunter received the timid advances of Lily coldly. Already the demon of envy had entered her heart. She could not forgive Lily for being an heiress, while her own child would inherit but a hollow show of prosperity. This oisposition led her to thwart the child's wishes in more than one way.

Among Lily's playmates, during her father's life, was a boy of twelve, who lived in a small house near by. Willie Grant was the son of a widow, whose slender income rendered it necessary for her to live with the greatest frugality. Willie himself was a fine, manly boy, unusually intelligent for his years, and promising to pay his widowed mother for all her care of him. Her nurse would often earry her to the Widow Grant's, when Willie would ask permission to walk out with her, or, if it was winter, to give her a ride on his sled. Then with her cheeks flushed with exercise, she would come in, with her hand clasped in his, the picture of health and happiness.

One day, she said to her nurse, in all simplicity, "I am going to marry Willie when I grow up."

"Yes, Madge."

"Aunt Madge—remember that. I'm your Aunt Madge."

"Aunt Madge. "Aunt Madge."

"Au but the name he last pronounced was the key to the forgotten past. She passed her hands over her eyes, and said, very doubtfully,

"Are you the boy that gave me this?" and she
"Are you the boy that gave me this?" and she drew from her bosom the cornelian cross.
"Yes," said he eagerly. "Have you kept it so long, Lily?"
"What is my name?" said Lily, quickly.
"Lily—Lily Hanter! You surely have forgotten it," said Willie in surprise.
"The woman who brought me up gave me

ame of Betsey, and I forgot my real name.' "And did you forget me, too?"
"No," said she slightly blushing. Of my

early life the only recollection that I retain is of "There is much then to tell you. Where can we meet?"

"Come to see me this evening. I am now go-

er for you to say such things."
"Willie Grant. He's a good boy I used to know in New York. I wish you would let me "What for?" asked the puzzled child. "Willie is a good boy, and I love him."

The nurse assured her that it was wrong for little girls to say that they loved the boys, much to Lily's mystification.

"I want to go and see Willie," said Lily, one day, soon after entering her uncle's family.

"Who's Willie?"

"O. I know," said Rose, glibly, "it's a poor boy that lives in a small house on the next street."

"A poor boy; and what business have you, Miss Lily, to be talking of visiting a poor boy?"

"He's a good boy, aunt," said Lily, her little breast heaving with a sense of the injury done her favorite.

know in New York. I wish you would let me keep it, Aunt Madge."

Madge might have felt unusually placable, or perhaps the child's recognition of the name she chose to assume pleased her. At all events, she interposed no objection, and Lily retained her boy-friend's keepsake. Many times, in after years, Lily gazed upon this cross—the only thing left to remind her of her early life. It always brought to her mind the brave, handsome boy who gave it to her, and the evening prayers she still continued to say, by stealth,—for she felt instinctively that this was a subject on which she should meet with little sympathy from Madge—in all her evening petitions she never forgot to

breast heaving with a sense of the injury done her favorite.

"Don't speak to me in that way," said her aunt in the same short tone, "or I shall send you immediately to bed."

That night Mrs. Hunter said to her husband:

"Robert, it makes me provoked to think Lily is to have a large fortune, while our little Rose may get nothing."

"Lily may die before she reaches her majority."

fellow in New York. He tells me that my uncle brought me out here nine years ago, and, on his return, pretended that I was lost, and took possession of property left me by my father. Teil me Aunt Madge, is it so?"

Madge remasned silent for a moment, and then making a visible eff rt, replied: "The Lord has pointed out that I should keep this secret no longer. I do not know whether all this is true, but I will tell you all I know about you. Nine years ago a gentleman named Robert Hunter, came to me in the forest, and bired me to take charge of a female child. He promised to pay me two hundred dollars a year, so long as you remained in my charge. I accepted the terms, and you were brought to me. By his direction I changed your name. It is not till lately that I have felt troubled about my share in the business, Mrs. Hunter's eyes glistened, but she replied quietly, "not much chance of that. Lily is a remarkably healthy child."

"It she could only get lost!" mused Mr. Hundard Mr. Hundard Mrs. "It won't take long to cure you of your daintinesss, I'll be bound."

fact, the chief patrons of this house of entertainment were backwoodsmen, who cared little for luxurious accommodations, and found themselves more at home sitting in the rude bar-room, around the ample fire place, than in the Astor House, could we conceive of such an anomaly as one of our palatial hotels transplanted to the wilderness.

One evening, towards sunset, a wagon drove up to Higgins' Tavern. The parties which it brought were evidently of a different character from the general run of customers. These were a gentleman and a little girl of perhaps eight years of age. The former, to judge from his general appearance, might be a city merchant. He was tall, with black eyes, and passably good looking, though a close observer might have detected an expression which inspired distrust. The child bore little resemblance to her company. Willie, but I can't tell why."

"I'm sorry you are going away. Lily," said the boy. "I feel somehow as if I might never see you again. I must give you something to remember me by, if we shoulnd't meet for a long time."

"I'm sorry you are going away. Lily," said the Madge having just removed into the village, Lily attracted the attention of a Frenchman, whom chance had led to this out-of-the-way place. Francis Hulot had been a wanderer in the world. Now at the age of fifty, he had stumbled upon this Western village, which had decided to

time."

Now at the age of fifty, he had stumbled upon this Western village, which he had decided to cross, suspended by a cord, which he placed round make his home. He was highly educated—could hristian.

Willie's business called him for three months ful in their own line, but their success demands Lily's neck, making her promise never to part Lily's neck, making her promise never to part with it, but always to remember him as long as she wore it, which Lily faithfully promised.

Next day she started with her uncle. They travelled for many days, a long and wearisome travelled for many days, a long and wearisome of which he was accustomed to play upon every to other portions or the West. In the meantime the natural advantages of a corpse-like face, an Lily contrived to board in the village; but on his emaciated frame, and a power of enduring the

with hesitation-"Lily do you remember the promise you made me when we were both children?'
Lily blushed consciously.

promise now?" "Now?" she asked averting her head, but not withdrawing her hand.
"This very evening. Pardon this precipitation, but you are left alone in the world. You are to see the end of the performance; and about to make a long journey in my company. Let it be as my wife."

while, was left to amuse herself as best she might, as much so as it was in her nature to do, and, no In this she was not very successful. Higgins' less to Lily's surprise than gratification, yielded company of her protector, who was delighted with the ease with which she understood and mastered the lessons he assigned her. During these hours he assigned her. CHAPTER VI.

rested on his features, as he laid down a letter, informing him of a recent successful business transaction. He was interrupted by the entrance ransaction. He was interrupted by the entrance of a young man, who bowed, and awaited his cisure to speak.

"Be seated, sir," said Mr. Hunter. Have you with me?"? f a young man, who bowed, and awaited his here are plenty in these woods. Let us go out an admir ble player upon both the piano and Lily readily assented, and taking her uncle's and she went into the forest. They had gone in to come to his rooms, and witness the skill of ousiness with me?"

"I have," "Have the kindness to look over this notice." William Grant handed him a paper, containing the advertisment inserted on the disappearance of Lily. "I believe," he said, "this advertisement was inserted by you."
"It was," said Mr. Hunter, uneasily, "but

cle. The great black oaks above her nodded their loftly heads; but the child was not afraid. Some ten or fifteen minutes passed, and her uncle did not come back, when she became a little anxious, for ion back, when she back is a little anxious and the little anxious and the little anxious and the little anxious anxion anxious anxious anxious anxious anxious anxious anxious anxiou ten or fifteen minutes passed, and her uncle did not come back, when she became a little anxious, fearing he had lost his way. Suddenly she beheld a singular figure coming toward her. It was a woman, tall and raw-boned, with sharp, angular features, withered and embrowned by time and exposure. She was attired in a faded calico dress, and had a small shawl thrown carelessly over her shoulders. In her hand was an axe, to the use of which she must have been accustomed, judging from the ease with which she handled it. Lily gazed at her with a look 'half startled, half from remembrance, and though her taste somethat was years ago. What have you to do with "To claim the reward." "To claim the reward!" said the merchant starting violently.
"Yes," said the other, with composure. "It

will undoubtedly afford you gratification to learn that your niece is found." Mr. Hunter rose and paced the room in violent agitation. Then, turning round suddenly, he exclaimed vehemently:
"It is a base fabrication—an attempt to extort noney. Sir, I will not submit to it. You will

find your attempt an unsuccessful one."
"You do not appear to rejoice in the recovery calmness. "Rejoice!" repeated Mr. Hunter, feeling that he might have compromised himself, "I should rejoice, if I believed it true."

oice, if I believed it true."
"Then, sir, it appears to me singular that you should denounce me so violently before having Guns so situated may be worked by the men in time to examine the proofs." "I am ready to listen, sir," said Mr. Hunter, seating himself, and by a violent effort recovering his self control. "Now will you have the goodness to acquaint me with the nature of the evi-

She seized Lily's hand and strove to drag her arrival in New York, contrived a plausible story in explanation of Lily's disappearance, alleging that she had been lost in the Western country. ed over the loss of "poor Lily," as she called her. Madge let go the child's hand, and whirling the axe aloft in the air, brought it down with force upon a stump near by.

"Do you see that?" she asked.

"Yes," said the trembling child.

"Well, if you don't come with me, the axe will come down on your head the same way. Will you come now?"

Like leaked into the hard unrelepting face: to my lost playmate struck me vividly. On inquiry, I found this cross in her possession, and that she remembered my name?"

that she remembered my name."
"Pooh!" said Mr. Hunter, contemptuously.
"It might have come into her hands by some sively to the woman's guidance. Madge strode through the forest, dragging the unwilling child after her. Lily kept turning backward with the hope that her uncle would observe her absence and hasten after her; but the hope was vain. The treacherous uncle had made arrangements with Madge the day before, by which she was to seize the child in the manner described, and, in return for the care of her was to receive the sum of two hundred dollars annually. Now he was in the wagon, riding away with all rapidity from the forest in which he had faithfully sworn to love and cherish. Meanwhile the woman and the child kept on their way, till they reached a small clearing in the woods, in the middle of drop the subject.' That is not all," said the young man keenly.

whose hands Lily was placed, subscribed by her-self and attested by witnesses. Would you like to hear the name of the woman? It is Madge. She died the day after signing the paper."

into the fire.

"Now, sir," said he sternly, "I have no more time to waste with you. You will have the hindness to leave the office."

"Have you the document with you?" asked Mr. Hunter, with affected indifference.

It was placed in his hands. Glancing hastily over it, he, by an unexpected movement dashed it

Alonzo could hold in no longer. In a clear ring-ing little voice he cried, 'Oh, ma! ma! there comes earther man with a skinned head!'

gressor is hard." As for William Grant, and his wife, the love that had kindled in their childhood burned more clearly and steadily as the years swept by. An emblem of that love Lily still wears suspended by a silken chain—the pledge which she has kept faithfully by her through all the vicissitudes of

eventful life-THE CORNELIAN CROSS.

BEGGARS' TRICKS. A new English volume on beggars, by Mr. Hal-

possessing yourself of her property."

"In what capacity and by what right?" asked
Mr. Hunter, his face again clouded by anxiety.

"As her husband," was the brief reply. "Shall

Without entering into a detailed account of the interview, it is sufficient to state the result.

Lily's rightful claim, together with nine year's back income, would have utterly impoverished

tenth of his original possessions.

Misfortunes never come singly. When he reached home that night, he learned that Rose, who had developed into a consummate coquette,

utterly destitute of all that makes a true

go or stay?"
"Stay," said the merchant, faintly.

"There is much then to tell you. Where can we meet?"

"Come to see me this evening. I am now going for some medicine, the woman who brought me up being very sick."

That evening they had a long conversation, in which Willie related in detail all the circumstances of Lilv's early life, which she had forgotten; but, as if they had only passed away for a brief space, her active memory, awaking from its long sleep, now recalled and recognized much that was told her. There was one thing of which she was in doubt. Should she tell Madge of what had occurred, and ask her to reveal the circumstances which had led her to being placed under her care? She finally concluded to do so cautiously.

"Aunt Madge," said she as she sat by her bedside, was my name always Betsey?"

"Because I fancied, somehow, that I used to be liday, mentions some queer artifices resorted to by the "fraternity":—

Army and navy beggars abound, as we all know, in every part of England, and more especially in parts remote from garrison towns and from seaports. Experienced persons can easily detect the imposture, and real soldiers and sailors soon catch them in details, for which they are not prepared. Mr. Halliday relates that he was once walking with a gentleman who had spent the earlier part of his life at sea, when a "turnpikesailor" shuffled on before them. They had just been conversing on nautical affairs, and Mr. Halliday said to his companion: "Now there is a brother sailor in distress; of course you will give him something." He a sailor!" said the friend in great disgust.

"Did you see him spit?" Mr. Halliday answered he had. "He spits to windward," was the reply. Mr. Halliday asked what of that? "A regular landsman's trick," said the true salt. "A "Aunt Madge," said she as she say "

side, was my name always Betsey?"

"What makes you ask?"

"Because I fancied, somehow, that I used to be "Because I fancied, somehow, that I used to be sailor never spits to the wind ard. Why, he sailor never spits to the delicacies of the art, called Lity Hunter."

"Who told you this?" asked the woman, sitting bolt upright in bed.

"I will not deceive you," said Lily, "I have met and talked, with one who used to be a playfellow in New York. He tells me that my uncled the play have been play as a specimen of the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once, and makes the best of his way to the dwell-brown have the real article gives in at once and the real article gives in

changed your name. It is not till lately that I have felt troubled about my share in the business, but now that I am so near death—"
"No, no," said Lily, that cannot be!"
"Yes," said Madge, "It's coming—I feel it in my bones, and the doctors can't keep it off long. Now," she continued, "I will make all the reparation I can. Send for the lawyer."
"To-morrow will do," urged Lily. "You are too weak."
"No, it must be to-night," said Madge firmly.
"It may be too late, otherwise. Tell him to bring witnesses with him."
Lily summoned Wm. Grant as one of the witnesses. In their presence Madge dictated, and signed, a paper attesting the facts mentioned above, relative to the way in which Lily came in the horse of lucifers and offer them for sale at a to her possession. The next day, greatly to the surprise of all, she died. Lily was a sincere monty of the lawyer for in the street was the single of the proposes of these persons is to take a box or the him was and outly corner. They choose a victim and contrive to get in his way. Down go the lucifers and contrive to get in his way. Down go the lucifers in the molar of the lawyer. Branch and the recamminated to said Commissioners; and an amended return awain been recommitted to said Commissioners; and an amended return awain been recommitted to said Commissioners; and an amended return awain been made:

Onosapa, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, decrased, having made:

Onosapa, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, decrased, having made:

Onosapa, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, decrased, having made and the reduction of the begging art.

The business of these persons is to take a box or the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return, an amended the very been than a main of the main proposal and the retur sincere and contrive to ge

surprise of all, she died. Lify was a sincere and contrive to get in his way. Down go the lumourner, for, in her latter days, the old waman had been kind to her. At her request Willie Grant took charge of the funeral solemnities, and took care that the woman, whose life had open spent as an outlaw, should receive the burial of a Christian.

Willie hericage all d bir for these search of the solemnities and contrive to get in his way. Down go the lumourner, for, in her latter days, the old waman had been kind to her. At her request Willie hericage of the funeral solemnities, and to guest her many times the worth of dropped lucifers. "Famished beggars" seem highly successreturn placed herself under his guidance, with the intention of returning to New York. The evening before they started the young man said One device is the "choking dodge." it; but he has been too long without food—he tries in vain to swallow it, and it sticks in his "You promised to marry me when you were grown up, Lily," he continued taking her unresisting hand within his. "Will you fulfill that anything but went they find in the gutters. Mr. anything but went they find in the gutters. Mr. Halliday noticed one man who searched for crumbs thrown out to birds. When he found them, he mumbled and munched at them until he had attracted attention and half-pence. At last to see the end of the performance; and, after a proper allowance of bird-crumbs, the beggar made his way to a beer shop in St. Giles' where his feet upon a chair, smoking a long pipe and discussing a pot of ale. When we hear of all the trouble and ingenuity that is expended in deceiv-Robert Hunter sat alone in his office. A smile ling us, we may well feel inclined to ask, as Mr. Halliday asked a beggar of his acquaintance,

"Don't you think you would have found it more profitable had you taken to labor or to some

SUBMARINE GUNS. As the part of a war vessel most dangerous he struck is under the water line, several plans have been proposed for guns to fire under the water into the hull of an enemy's vessel when ranged alongside. A gun proposed to be operated for this purpose, by Thomas Page, C. E. London, is described in the Mechanic's Magazine. Each gun is to be placed in a chamber below the water level. This chamber is made water tight, and level. This chamber is made water tight, and air is forced into it by a pump through a tube. The air pressure is greater than that of the water at the d pth at which the gun is placed below the water level. Each gun chamber is connected with a reservoir in which a plentiful supply of condensed air is maintained. The gun being loaded and trained in the content of the condensed are trained in the content of the condensed are trained in the condense of the cond ed, placed and trained in position, by suitable ap-paratus, a port is opened in the ship's side below the water level, and the gun is fired through such port, which is again immediately closed. The pressure of air in the chamber causes a rush of air outward, and prevents the ingress of water to any extent while firing. Mr Page proposes to bring the gun into sufficient proximity to an enemy's ship and fire it below the water level; the projectile will therefore pass through the water, strike and enter the enemy's ship below the ater line and so contribute to its destruction

the ordinary way, they being in the pressure Guns worked and discharged in compressed air equaint me with the nature of the evi-which you establish the identity of the most cases be fired point blank, and would not in uence by which you establish the identity of the lost child."

"I ought first to inform you," said the young man, "that I was a playfellow of your nice, might always be maintained at a uniform lost the said that a uniform lost the said that a uniform lost that I was a playfellow of your nice, might always be maintained at a uniform lost that I was a playfellow of your nice. when a young child, and just before the journey might always be maintained at a uniform level, which she took with you, and from which she in which case the port or hole in the ship's side which she took with you, and from which she never returned, I gave her a cornelian cross, peculiarly marked. This last summer, in a Western village I met with a young girl whose resemblance to my lost playmate struck me vividly. On in-

Tast Sunday we took our first-born, Alonzo freak of fortune. If that is all, you may as well to church for the first time. He is only two years old, but is very smart for his age-very. "That is not all," said the young man keenly. mother knows there never was a smarter child, "What more?" inquired the merchant, anxtook Alonzo to church. He stood up on the seat between his fond mother and myself, his anxious father; and both of us had charged him to be perfectly still, not to say a loud word on any account whatever. The dear hoy stood it well for the first five minutes; service had not yet begun. Deacon Wells, a bald-headed-man, came in, and Alonzo looked at him curiously. Mr. Ostrom came down the aisle and he had no hair where the hair ought to grow. Alonzo was fidgety. Squire Jones, as bald as Mont Blanc, walked in, and Alonzo could hold in no longer. In a clear, ring.

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PORTIAND AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS.

THE splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA pollows:

The splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

Do the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebecc.

the Judge of Probate within and for the

ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

HARRIET N. McL (UGHLIN, Administratrix on the Estate of Rodney McLughlin, late of China, in said County, dece.sed, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ouderro, That notice thereof be given to all persons interest, chy publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

JANE C. FORS AITH, widow of alfred Forsaith, lut of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDEREN, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Berron, Register.

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AGENTS WANTED EV. BARYLING.

The following is one of a rumber of testimonials which might be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet

Eev. H. WHITCHER, Augusta."

E. C. COOMES & U.O.

192 NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Directors:

Samuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Bamuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Geo. F. Shepley, Portland.
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
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One door North of Cushnoe House, State Street, Aggesta Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.

2,000 Bbls. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 "Rye,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
400 tons White and Biacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for
Also, just received 150 tons Blacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale in large or small quanti-ties. The best quality of Blue Plaster. All kinds of Crain, Wool and Country Produce taken in exchange... OUBLIN & FAUGHT.

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3.7 All letters on basiness connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Hoxan & Banoss, Augusta, Me

TRAVELLING AGENTS. - S. R. Taber, Jas. Storgis, Warren Fu.

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